

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919

NUMBER 13

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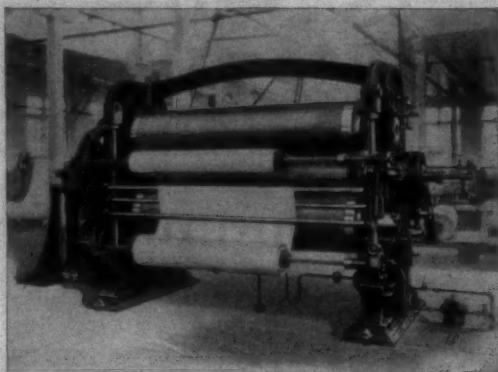
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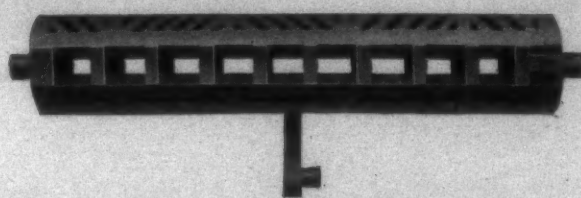
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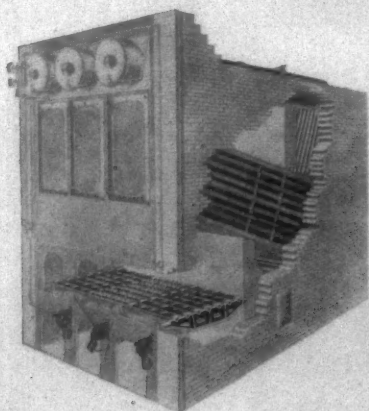


Side View

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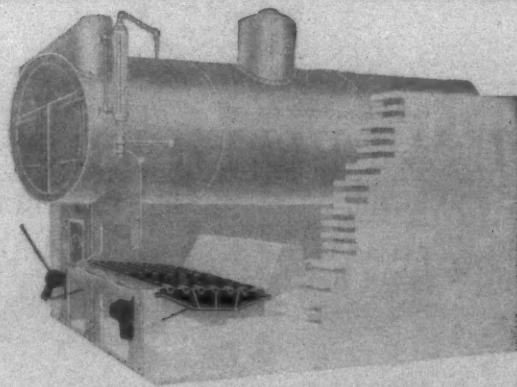
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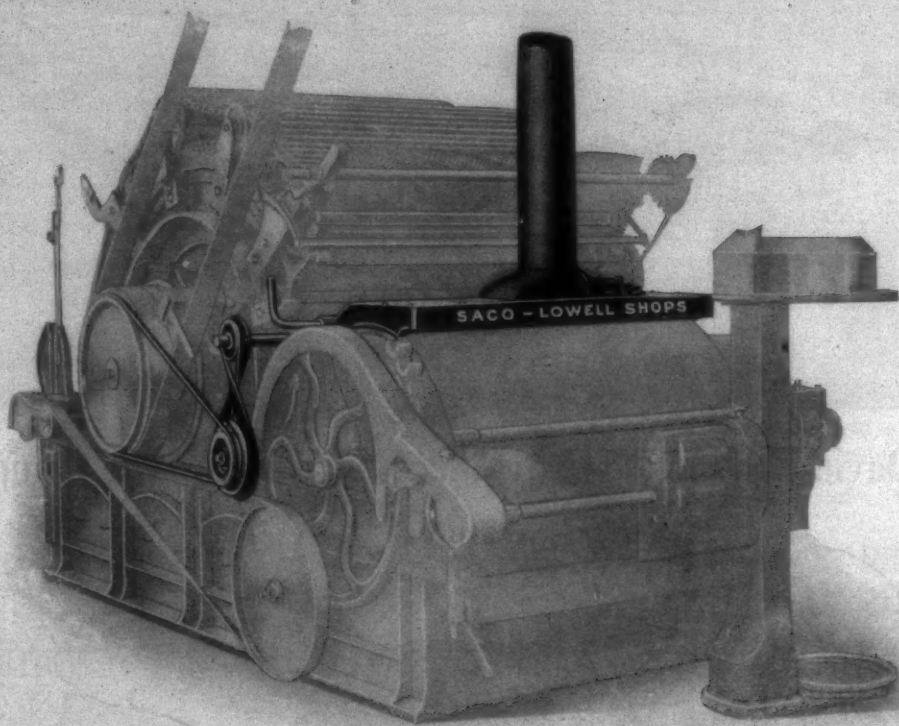
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and
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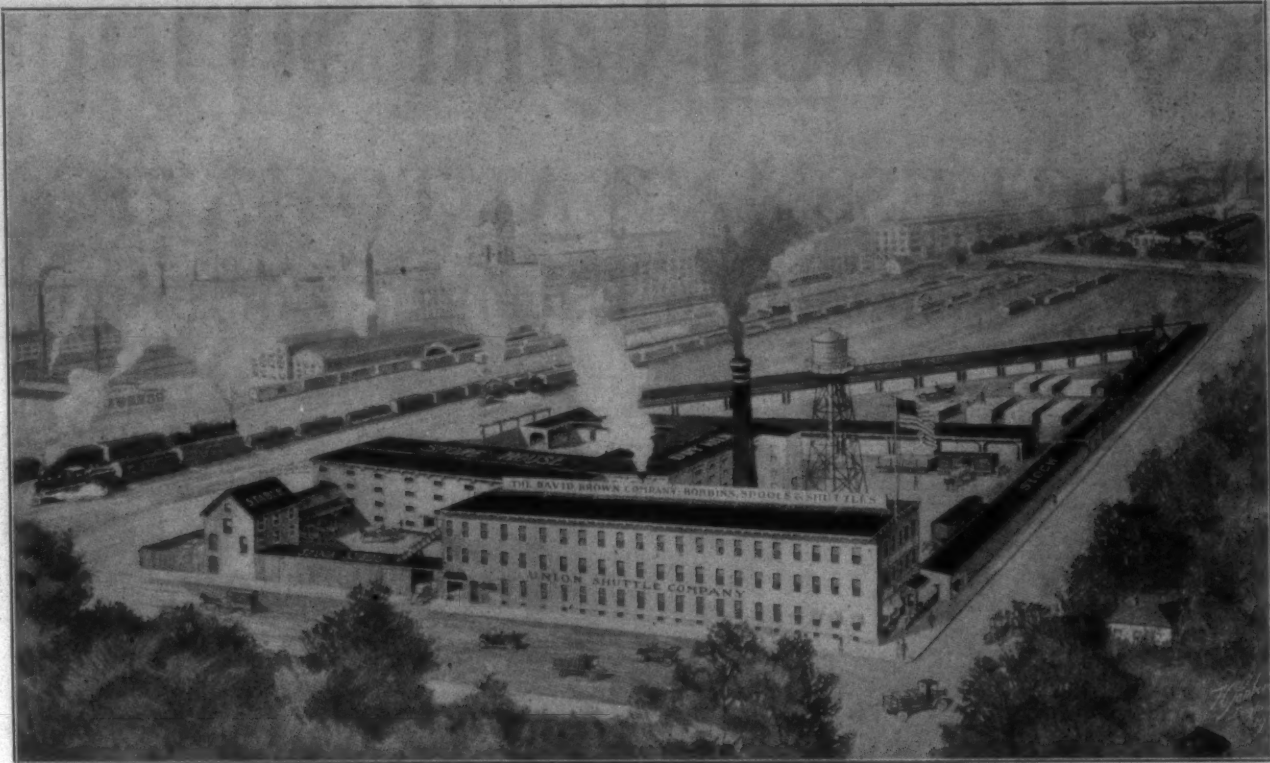
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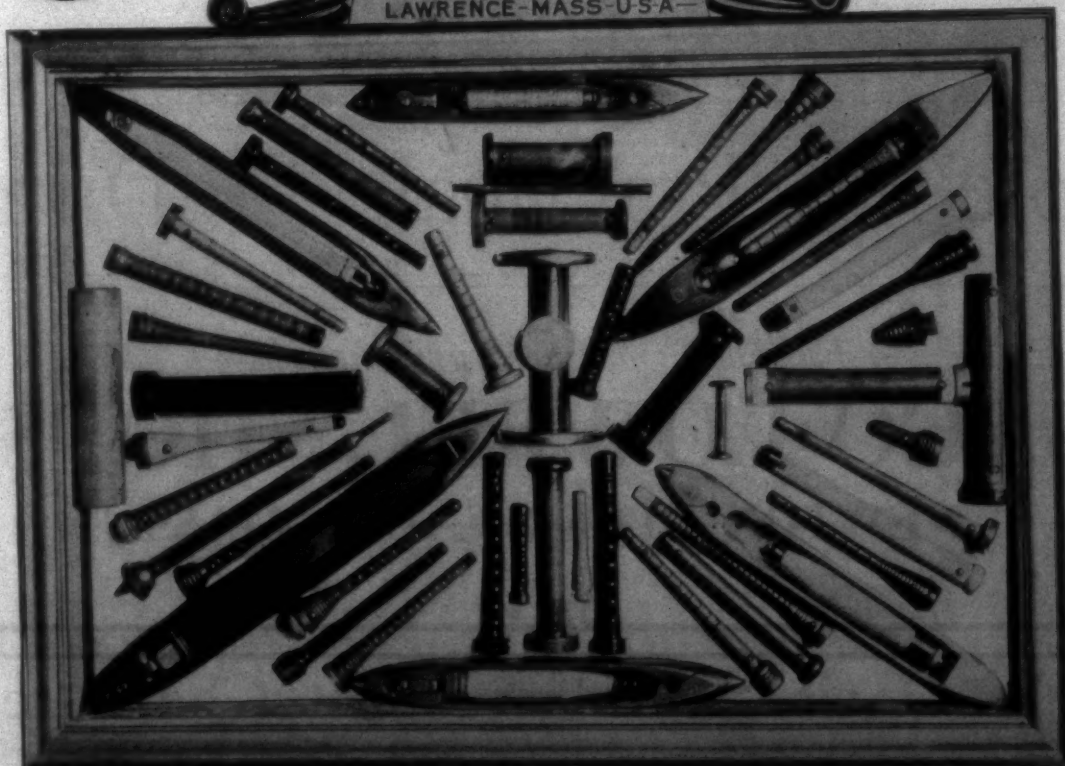
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 13.

Address of President Arthur J. Draper

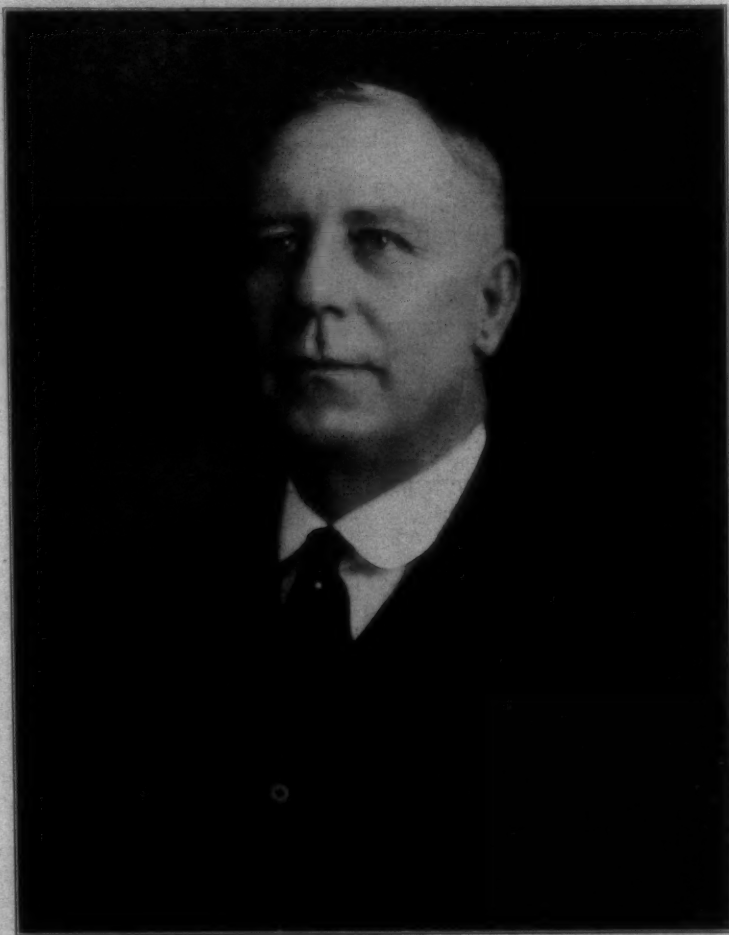
In reviewing the work of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association for the past year, it is most fitting to mention, first, the splendid co-operation of our members, and the untiring and most efficient efforts of your secretary. During the progress of the war, no call was made that did not receive instant and spontaneous response, and no sacrifice of time or money was too great to be offered cheerfully by all. Price fixing, though considered uneconomic and dangerous by a great many, was accepted in a fair spirit, and, with some exceptions proved to be a wise move. The war, thank God, is now over, but the aftermath will require even more serious thought from a business standpoint than any thing which has gone before.

In the present state of unrest, I often wonder if we are not allowing ourselves to be carried away by hysteria, and losing the good old moorings of common sense and conservatism. Not to be a so-called progressive today, seems to invite ridicule and practically ostracism, and the future is indeed dark if we are to allow ourselves to float hither and thither on the sea of new ideas, adopted without sufficient thought and regardless of the consequences.

The physical strength, the character, and the perseverance of this generation are founded on the struggles and hardships of our forefathers. Our greatest happiness springs from hard work, yet we are constantly being urged to radically shorten the hours of the working day on the ground that this is necessary for the health and happiness of everyone.

Our personal liberty is slowly, but surely, being encroached upon, and our business upset continually by supervisory, and in many cases unnecessary government interferences, the doctrine of state's rights being now a back number.

I claim that our mill men and the average business man of this country are decent law abiding citizens, greatly interested in the welfare of their employees; that competition and good sense will steadily improve even present conditions, and if we are to avert chaos, we must have the backbone to stand up and fight for what we think is right, and stick together on all important matters. Let us put a premium on efficiency, and impress upon ourselves, and those working



JAMES D. HAMMETT, Anderson, S. C.

Newly Elected President American Cotton Manufacturers Association

with us, the importance and dignity of the cotton mill industry.

It has been my experience that if a subject is discussed continually, and kept in the public mind by newspapers, magazines, etc., the people of this country sooner or later arrive at the opinion that it may be a good thing, and are willing to take a gamblers chance on it. Later on you hear that the public demands this, that or the other, taking it for granted that this is the case in many instances your conclusions are correct, but not by any means all. When unsound propaganda is started in this way, we should immediately take steps to offset its effects.

I have in mind, in this connection, so-called Bolshevism, a new word now probably more used and dreaded than any other in our language,

and of sinister importance. We have seen this menace defended in the committee rooms of Congress, have read of certain idle rich subscribing to its tenets, and its trail, most alarming in other lands, can be found in probably every city of any size in this country. Think of a creed whose object is the doing away with religion and maternal affection finding any supporters in the civilized world.

To combat this evil, we should encourage meetings ever so often where pure talks on Americanism and good citizenship should be the rule, dwell upon our pride in our country constantly in our schools, and see that publications which actively fight this doctrine receive our hearty support. We scorn the paid agitator, and his anarchistic utter-

ances, but he has a certain influence which must be counteracted by solid truths. Given financial backing and newspaper notoriety, he is the most dangerous parasite on earth today. Let us spare literally no pains in combatting this blot on civilization.

The question of the tariff, always in the foreground, is now more important than ever, and in the present state of foreign relations must be given most serious attention.

One thing is certain; if we are to continue our present high wage scale and standard of living, there must be a barrier high enough to keep out an influx of cotton goods made by cheaper labor. Likewise, regarding our export trade; without some form of government assistance, we cannot operate our wonderful merchant marine in competition with most or all of the ships of other countries.

Your representatives on the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board, have given these and many other matters their best thought during the past year, and have helped bring our Association in much closer contact with our Northern friends in the industry and many other representative and diversified business bodies. The importance of these conferences cannot be underestimated, and I sincerely hope that our delegates will make great sacrifices rather than be intermittent in their attendance, as in the past.

1. The National Council, together with the American Association, the Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, has during the past year organized the Textile Alliance Export Corporation, which today has representatives in several European countries, making a thorough study of the export situation for the industry. The council has also appointed a research committee, of which Professor Melvin T. Copeland of Harvard University is Secretary, to collect data on production and supplies of clothing material and statistics on cotton and yarn, which can be used in foreign relief work, tariff investigations, and serve as information in many valuable ways.

2. The work of the different state associations and the American Association is daily becoming more co-

(Continued on page 35.)

Report of Geo. W. Forrester, Traffic Manager

I am sure that Captain Ellison A. Smyth, chairman of the Traffic committee of this Association, requested me to make this report to you because of the fact that I have served as chairman of a committee which Captain Smyth created, with instructions to serve as fully as we possibly could the interest of all mills in this Association in traffic and transportation matters, and in that undertaking I have gained information which I will submit to you today and I trust it will prove interesting. It appears to be a fact that of all the domestic problems that have arisen out of our participation in the European War, that of transportation is without a doubt the greatest and most important. That being the case, in making this brief report, I cannot go deeply into the many matters in which we are all interested, but can only scratch the surface as it were.

This committee was created by the chairman of your traffic committee because of the fact that the impression had been sent broadcast that freight rates in the United States had been increased 25 per cent and we found that certain of our more important commodities had been, or would be increased many times that amount and that our average increase would amount to quite double that, or about fifty per cent, as I will undertake to show to you.

Rate Increase on Cotton.

Prior to the effective date of Mr. McAdoo's General Order No. 28 which became effective June 25th last, I had several conferences with Mr. Randall Clifton, then chairman of the Southern Freight Rate Committee, and was informed that they contemplated increasing the rate on cotton 15 cents per one hundred pounds flat. I protested against any such increase because of the fact that it would raise our cotton rates between Southern points from 50 to 250 per cent and had the positive assurance of Mr. Clifton that our cotton rates would be raised only 25 per cent instead of 15 cents. I was greatly surprised when later I found that the rates were to be raised 15 cents flat, thus working a distinct hardship on Southern mills, because of the very heavy increase on cotton for short hauls. We protested to Director Chambers, received most courteous hearing at his hands, but have never gotten any relief. It was about this time that we learned that in addition to the already very large increase in cotton rates, that the War Industries Board had granted the compressors of cotton increased rates, which increase the Railway Administration instructed be added to the cotton rates. Various interests in the South got busy very quickly on this and defeated the above to add the additional cost of compression to the rates. After this was accomplished we had conference with Mr. Wright, who succeeded Randall Clifton as chairman of the Southern Freight Rate Committee, and he agreed to recommend that inasmuch as the cost of compression had

been absorbed out of the through rates to all points to which compressed cotton moved and as all cotton to New England mills was compressed at the expense of the through rate, that he would recommend that rates on flat cotton moving between Southern points be reduced so as to provide for a minimum increase of five cents per one hundred pounds, instead of 15 cents as then and is now effective.

After this agreement, in an open meeting with Mr. Wright and his committee, Mr. Wright again indicated his view, but suggested a minimum of six cents, which we agreed to, but when the recommendation of the railroad board on the committee went to Washington the majority, three members composed of the railroad board on the committee were unfavorable to the decrease. I have felt that this matter should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the petition that they reduce our cotton rates, as cotton is undoubtedly being penalized.

At the time cotton was raised 15 cents per hundred pounds flat, cement was raised two cents per one hundred pounds; chart one cent; sand, gravel and slag, one cent; grain only six cents when the rate is 24 cents or over and only 25 per cent when only 28 cents and only 25 per cent when less than 28 cents; lumber was raised five cents when the rate is over 20 cents and only 25 per cent when less; stone only two cents and I could enumerate other commodities, going to show the hardship which has been imposed upon cotton.

Proposed Consolidated Classification

Next in importance to the increases and proposed increases in rates on cotton, is the proposed consolidated classification. The consolidated classification, as originally proposed made approximately 5,859 changes in the Southern classification, embracing 2,574 increases in rates, 898 reductions in rates, 599 increases in carload minimum weight and 1,665 additional items, which were added to the classification and 49 items to which sliding minimum weights governing light and bulky articles was applied. Our interest in these matters appeared so important that we recommended that authority be granted to employ counsel to protest against these changes at a hearing in Atlanta September 19th. last, before Examiner Bisque of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That authority was granted and Mr. Edgar Watkins was employed and I think able, represented us at the Atlanta hearing, at which time we protested against the change in classification of about one hundred items, which practically all of the mills in the Southern states use. Every item, without exception, which the mills use was involved and if the proposed changes should become effective in addition to the 25 per cent which has already been made on every item, the classification would be advanced at least one class.

To illustrate what I have in mind:

It has been proposed to change the classification on looms from second to first class. This would have the effect of raising the rates on looms, ICL, from New England points to representative Southern mill points 15 per cent in addition to the 25 per cent increase already made; grate bars from St. Louis, Mo., and Knoxville, Tenn., would be advanced about 20 per cent in addition to the 25 per cent increase already made; cotton sizing from representative shipping points to representative mill points would be advanced nearly 50 per cent over the increases already made.

I mention these few items that you may see the far reaching effect of the proposed consolidated classification.

At the time we filed our brief with the examiner at Washington, November 12th, 1918, we took occasion to protest against any possible move on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission or Railway Administration to eliminate state exceptions. We furnished facts and figures, which we felt that the situation warranted and altogether I feel that Mr. Watkins' handling of these matters for us at both the hearings at Atlanta and in Washington is entirely satisfactory and we are hopeful of results, in fact, have been expecting an order for some days now, but as yet, it has not been forthcoming. I should like very much to read to you the figures, submitted at Atlanta and Washington hearings, but it would consume too much of your valuable time. I am appending to this report a copy of the brief which we filed.

Certain proposals have been made looking to the advancing of rates on cotton goods via rail and water lines and to Cleveland-Akron-Detroit territory, but thus far no definite action has been taken.

A move has also been inaugurated to withdraw commodity rates on chemicals and dye stuffs to mill points in the South. That is being opposed and as yet no definite action has been taken.

Express rates in the South, which have always been high have been advanced about 15 per cent. The service has been decreased I am sure, quite 50 per cent.

We are threatened with mileage scales of rates for the various states and I am apprehensive that should same be worked out that it will result in increasing many of our rates. Some of these scales, to our certain knowledge, are being worked on at the present time, but figures have not as yet been submitted to the public.

Rail and water rates which some months ago were made to provide for marine insurance, again became uninsured May 1st and shippers or owners of goods must provide their own insurance.

The new minimum charge for handling a single car is now \$15 per car and minimum charge for a single shipment 50 cents.

Upkeep Terminal Expense.

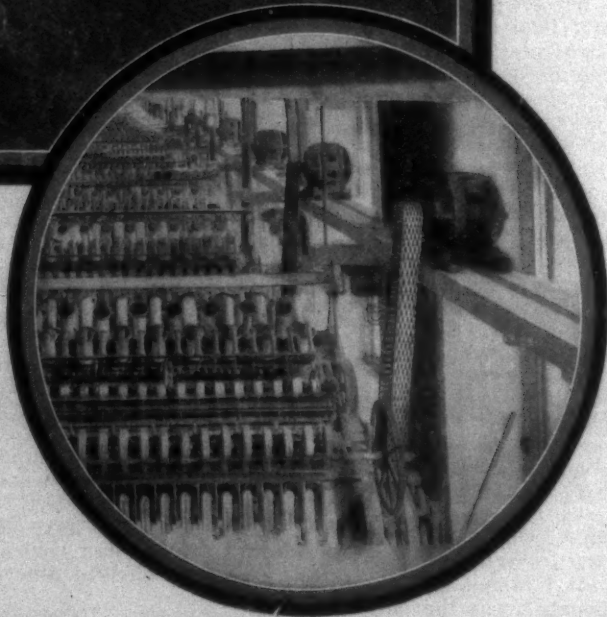
Of very great concern to all industrial and especially to the cotton

mills of the South, is the policy which has been adopted by the Railway administration to discontinue bearing the expense to cover the maintenance of side tracks and coal chutes, which have been built on the promises of the industrialists. Notwithstanding the fact that this expense has been borne by the railroads since the time the industrial was established, the administration has absolutely placed on the industrial, the responsibility for the upkeep of these terminals. I have handled this matter with several Railway Administration officials, absolutely without success and there appears to be no relief for us, except to submit the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission and have the Railway Administration establish the reasonableness of their demands.

I would strongly advise that when such demand is made on one of the mills that they refuse to sign a new contract and only agree for repairs to be made at their expense in cases where it is absolutely necessary and then under strong protest. There is at least a possibility that the railroads will be returned to private ownership, in which case the railroads that have always maintained these sidings probably would not expect the shipper to do that; furthermore, an effort has been made to require the mills to load all cars in and out of the mills premises to a minimum of 15,000 pounds, same to break bulk not less than 20 miles from the point where loaded and in case the car must be dissected at a point less distant than 20 miles a charge of \$5 per car to be made. It has been the custom among the railroads in the South for years to afford the mills the same rates in and out of the mills premises as were charged in and out of the nearest freight depot and although the tariffs make no such provision, it is a fact that this has been the custom for many years and any departure from that custom curtails an additional expense upon the mills. We opposed this proposition before the Rate Committee in Atlanta and had their assurance that they would recommend a minimum of 10,000 pounds instead of 15,000 pounds, however, it is a further fact that for small shipments in and out of the mills, instructions have been issued to make a charge for handling in addition to through rates, this never having been done until recently, after the government took over the railroads. Then too, we are subjected to the annoyance or refusal on the part of transportation companies of credit, which credit has been extended to the mills for many years past, thus subjecting the mills to a great deal of unnecessary annoyance and delay to their shipments, which should not occur. As is generally known, no credit is authorized for a greater period than 48 hours and then that cannot be had except where bond is made as required.

It would be most difficult to estimate the additional expense to the

(Continued on page 32.)



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THEY positively eliminate all slippage. The power is applied positively but gently. For the flexibility of Link-Belt Silent Chain absorbs all shock. The number of broken threads are reduced. This not only betters the product but adds to the life of the driven machine.

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ADDRESS OF GENERAL TYSON

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a great pleasure to be here with you today; to be in the midst of friends and loved ones again. I want to thank you, gentlemen of the American Cotton Manufacturer's Association, for this evidence of your appreciation.

Those of you who have been so fortunate as never to have been separated from your homes and firesides, by being in a foreign land and unable to return, haven't any conception of the longing for home that at times came over us while we were fighting in France. Many of us while there felt that we would never return, that we had kissed our loved ones for the last time.

The night before the good ship "Mercury," on which I returned with a portion of my brigade, came in sight of land, there was little sleeping done on board, men and officers were up nearly all night waiting and watching for the land, and Columbus himself never watched more eagerly than did our men for the first sight of these beloved shores. On hearing a great clamor outside of my state room, I got up and went on deck. Everybody was up, everything was in commotion, all staring with eager eyes towards the shore. I went to the rail and leaned over and looked out across the waters and saw the land, that land that meant so much to me—that mean so much to all the men who had gone away with me. Try as I would I could not keep back the tears of joy that slowly coursed down my cheeks—joy at sight of my native land, and sorrow for the loved ones and comrades whom we had left behind never to return. I felt a little ashamed of myself and looked around to see if any one had observed me. At that moment one of my aides came towards me and I saw there were tears in his eyes and he said, "General, I cannot help it." He said—"I though I was the only one but, on looking around this morning I found there was not a dry eye amongst all the men I saw." This was the final relaxation of the men who in the face of death and awful carnage had never thought of shedding a tear. This expresses to you more fully than any words I could utter, how deeply we felt and how we had longed for home.

We were welcomed by the people of Charleston, Columbia, Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga and by all the towns through which we passed, in a manner that made us feel that what we had tried to do was fully appreciated by the people back home, and our hearts have swelled with pride and joy ever since, and the memory of those days will never be forgotten by the officers and men of the 30th division, and we thank the people of those good states with all our hearts and souls for the splendid welcome they gave us.

The 27th division from New York had a much greater number of people to see them parade in New York and to welcome them home, but when the 59th brigade paraded

in the capital of South Carolina the whole state came to welcome us, and when we paraded in the four great cities of Tennessee the people from all sections of the state assembled to welcome us and, while the numbers may not have been as great as in New York, there never was a warmer and more heart-felt demonstration given men than was given to the men of the 30th division by the states from which they came, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

When we went forth to war we fully realized the great task before us, we realized that the men comprising the 30th division were men mostly from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee—men whose ancestors in the past had shed lustre on every battlefield wherever they had fought—men who knew how to fight and who knew how to die, and we knew if we upheld the traditions of those mighty men of the past we had a great task before us.

We adopted the name of "Old Hickory" in honor of that grand old battle hero, Andrew Jackson—a man born in South Carolina, who lived in North Carolina, and who finally went to Tennessee, where he made his home and achieved his greatness. Thus we had a name that every man in the division was proud of and it was a synonym of courage, determination and indomitable will. We went forth determined to try to live up to the noblest examples of our ancestors, and if our people at home feel that we have been able to uphold the traditions and the memories of the North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee battle heroes of the past, then indeed is our cup of happiness full to overflowing, for I believe I can truthfully say no better soldiers, nor better men, have ever gone forth to battle than went from those three pure blooded American states.

I congratulate the cotton manufacturers of the United States upon the great work they did during the war. Notwithstanding the shortage of labor and other adverse conditions, they are to be congratulated on the fact that they could still produce a greater amount of manufactured product than had ever been produced before in the history of the country.

I am proud to belong to an Association which has upheld the best traditions of our country, and whose members have given so much time, thought and patriotic effort for our common country.

I have been requested on this occasion to give some of my experiences in the war. At this time last year it was a very different cry from what it is today. At that time the American people were hurrying troops across the ocean as fast as boats could be found to transport them and there was still the cry for more and more troops.

I had the honor to command the 59th brigade composed of the 117th infantry, the 118th infantry and the 114th machine gun battalion. These troops had all been trained at Camp



GEN. L. D. TYSON

Sevier, S. C. for eight months, and on the first of May we were ordered to leave there and proceed to New York to embark for overseas.

I was sent ahead in command of the 30th division headquarters and also of my brigade. We embarked on the 10th of May on some eight ships and rendezvoused outside of New York harbor on the 11th, all the ships being British. We were escorted across the ocean by a United States cruiser. All the ships were camouflaged and they kept in line of formation, three abreast with a cruiser in front, and zig-zagged across the ocean. We were in constant expectation of being submerged and every precaution was taken to prevent an attack.

When three days out from Great Britain, the cruiser left us in the midst of the danger zone, and about 10 British torpedo boat destroyers which came out to meet us. These little destroyers protected us by running along well out on either side and hunting the seas, just as a dog would hunt birds, trying to ferret out any submarine that might be lying in wait. A great many of my command had never seen the sea and this was a very trying experience for them but they kept their nerve and never showed how deeply they felt their new surroundings so full of alarm, for though we saw no submarine, we were kept on the alert.

Arriving at Liverpool May 23rd we were hurried through Great Britain and on to Dover at top speed. The conditions in England at that time were very gloomy. Every one came out to see us along the route—there seemed to be five or six women to every man, and the factories stopped and blew their whistles for very joy and every one came out and waived, showing how joyous they were that we had arrived to help them.

The whole of my brigade arrived at Calais on the morning of the 24th of May. We were immediately put into camp and all the United States ordnance equipment which we had brought over, guns, ammunition,

etc., were taken away from us and we were equipped with British guns, ammunition, helmets, gas masks, and machine guns, and immediately rushed to the British training area at Epeslesques, about 20 miles southeast of Calais. Other American divisions were being hurried to points near there at the same time, and all were brigaded with the British, and I can say to you that I believed we arrived just in the nick of time. From what I could hear, I feared we were too late. The British were very pessimistic and seem to have little hope; to use an expression common at that time "they had their wind up" and "were fed up on the war," but the thing that impressed me most was that an American officer who had been over there for more than nine months and who seemed to know the situation very fully, was of the opinion that within a few days the Germans would attack the French in the south at the junction of the British and French lines, somewhere between Amiens and Chateau Thierry, and that their plan was to separate the British and French armies, drive the French towards Paris, and then drive the British towards the ocean and the English Channel. When these armies were separated, he believed the French could be driven south, Paris captured and the French forced to surrender. Then the next step would be to turn on the British, drive them back, back, and either kill them all or drive them into the sea. This officer said he knew we had come there determined to do out utmost, but he felt that it was more than probable we were too late and we could not be equipped and sufficiently trained in time to stem the tide, and he regretted to say he felt we had simply got there to fill untimely graves. This was very distressing indeed but we were determined not to be too downcast. We determined to go forth and do out utmost and, if it were possible, we would help redeem the situation.

After getting to the training area we trained with tremendous vigor and made fine progress. The British had at this time leased from the French government a large area, several thousand acres of land, which was adapted for all sorts of manoeuvres and we trained there for four weeks under British instructors who aided us in every possible way to become proficient in the latest and most approved methods of trench and open warfare.

At that time the morale of the British had been greatly lowered, owing to the great defeat that had been administered to them in the tremendous drive which startled the world in March, 1918. The line of battle at that time extended from Nieuport on the North Sea down to directly in front of Ypres, and thence west to near Hasbrouck, and on south to Lens, and east of Arras, and on east of Amiens, thence to Noyon and southeast to Reims. As I stated before, we were brigaded with the British. The 39th British

(Continued on page 14.)

1888

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1919

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We have been manufacturing humidifiers and kindred moistening devices for more than thirty years. By concentrating on this one subject of humidification, we have perfected our system so that they are now recognized as the standard in all textile centers, both in this country and abroad.

We have hundreds of testimonials from representative mills in all sections, manufacturing both fine and coarse products, all testifying to the low cost of maintenance and minimum amount of power required to operate our systems. Never before were manufacturers so appreciative of the importance and value of properly installed air moistening systems as at present, and never before have we had such a volume of business from so large a number of manufacturers in diversified branches of the textile industry, at this time having on order from many Southern Mills large equipments for our regular Sectional Type Humidifiers, Atomizing System, High Duty Fan Motor driven type, and Automatic Control, all as preferably determined by physical conditions of the properties and local requirements.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our Comins Sectional Humidifiers
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air into the room from outside)
Our Atomizers or Compressed Air System
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Our Conditioning Room Equipment
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Are all Standards of MODERN Textile Mill
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Men Who See Beauty in Cinders Haven't Been Born

If your employees troop over a "near-dump" to get to work, you can't expect the buoyant feelings and happy spirits that fresh smelling shrubs and a green lawn would bring. Their feelings, when they come through the door, are reflections of what they have seen outside. If you show them something attractive—show them you're doing your best to make their mill a good place to work—you'll get a reflection of another kind. And it is well worth your while to obtain it.

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You will find a direct relation between the spirit of your employees and the quantity of their output. Shade trees about your grounds make pleasant places to eat lunch. Flowering shrubs take away the constant suggestion of hard labor which dingy grounds always present. With a good lawn as a base, you can form almost any number of attractive designs at little expense. And you may ask, "Does it pay?" and we'll answer with another question, "Do contented employees pay?"

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**J. Van Lindley
Nursery Co.**
Pomona, North Carolina

Address of Hon. T. R. Marshall

Before American Cotton Manufacturing Association, Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, May 22nd.

I prefer to speak to you as American citizens and Christians, not as manufacturers.

The future is not to be what the past was. He is not a wise man who does not look conditions squarely in the face and adjust himself to those conditions when he recognizes that they can not be changed to meet his own private views. I speak, I hope, without prejudice,—at least I so intend.

I have some knowledge of the harassments of managing a large enterprise requiring the employment of men of all grades of intelligence and all peculiarities of thought and ideas. On the other hand, I can not close my eyes to the fact that the larger diffusion of knowledge among the laboring classes of this country has provoked a changed attitude of mind on their part toward the employer.

It requires neither wisdom nor prophetic vision to say that an attempt to procure the maximum of service at a minimum of wage will result only in strikes, lock-outs and bickerings, perhaps in riot, tumult and disorder. That seems to me to be a self-evident fact. On the other hand, an attempt upon the part of labor to produce a minimum of output at a minimum of expense will result only in bankruptcy to our business institutions.

Whether a man employs labor or whether he be a laborer, wisdom for the future demands of him a far closer co-operation than the past history of our industrial enterprises reveals. The hour has gone by in American life when it is possible to differentiate between the tradesman and the professional man by the thing which he does. Whoever, whether as lawyer, doctor, minister, manufacturer, workman or laborer, goes to his allotted task with no other view than that of individual success, whatever his calling may be, he is a mere tradesman. On the other hand, whoever does his life's work because he gets out of it a genuine delight is following a profession.

It is very easy to state the problem. It is very difficult to suggest its solution. There are heads plenty and hands innumerable in all the manufacturing industries of the country. The real query is, how many hearts are there?

The solution may come through the trying of various expedients. Whenever the manufacturer realizes that the heart interest of the laborer in his business is more important than the dull and senseless machinery with which the laborer works, a great advance will have been made. And whenever the laborer realizes that the success and prosperity of the factory not only means his individual success and prosperity but means also and assistance to the American Republic, another advance will have been made.

No one can dispute the proposition that if manufacturers have a right to consult and combine for

their common profit those who labor for them have a like right to consult and combine. We must get away from the idea of MINE and THINE and adopt instead the idea of OURS.

By consultation, advice and open and fair dealing the manufacturers of this country must convince the laboring men that they do not look upon them as mere machines nor as mere accessories to machinery but that they look upon them as moral, intelligent and patriotic partners in a great work his has to do, first, with the success of both the owner and the employee, and secondly, with the commercial supremacy of the Republic.

I advance with considerable timidity suggestions that the manufacturers of this association should lay all their cares upon the table with reference to the state of their business and their profits and that they should pay to their employees bonuses mutually agreed upon when trade is good and should ask of their employees forfeitures when trade is bad.

I am unwilling to concede that the manufacturer in this new world is a hard task-master. Upon the other hand, I am loth to believe that the laboring men of the country are willing to break up great industries in order to procure a temporary advantage. Mutual agreement, it seems to me, deserves at least a fairly universal trial.

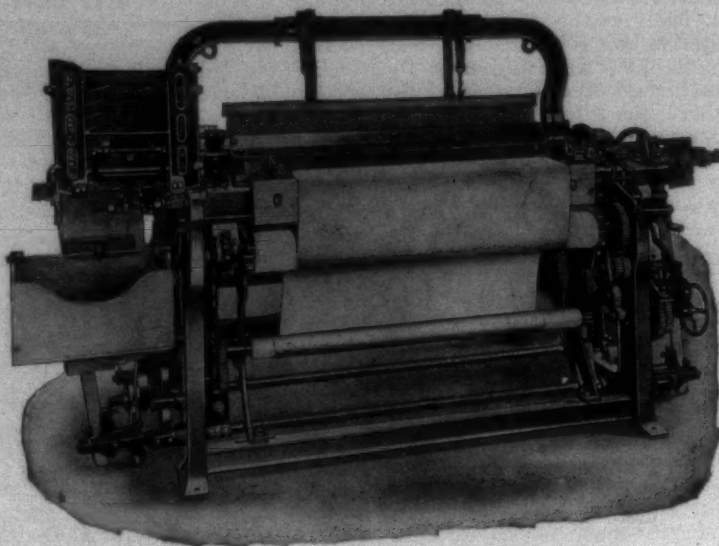
We may safely trust the judgment and conscience of the American people to uphold that which is right and to condemn that which is wrong. Those of us who neither manufacture nor labor in factories still have our faith in the old initiative of the individual American and we are unwilling that he shall be deprived of it but we recognize that in this new day initiative must go farther than mere personal success. Its aim must be not alone the good of the individual but the common good of the Republic.

As onlookers at an age-old and distinctly vexed question some like myself have no confidence in legislative enactments. Our trust is in the intelligent good sense of the American citizen.

As ultimate consumers we are willing to pull a reasonable load but we are unwilling to gall our shoulders with unjust profits or extortionate wages.

Those who agree with me are not going to waste any time in legislative enactments. We have a fair comprehension of what is reasonable profit to a manufacturer. We believe that every able-bodied man in the Republic who does a decent day's work is entitled to all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life for himself and his family. Wages to meet this condition of affairs and reasonable profit to the manufacturer ultimate consumers like myself will gladly pay. When prices pass beyond this point we can

(Continued on page 32.)



Plain Goods Loom

STAFFORD Automatic Looms
increase production, cut costs
in half and frequently more, and
produce a quality of fabric un-
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THE STAFFORD COMPANY



Readville, Mass.

J. H. Mayes, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.



Address of Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson.

(Continued from page 10.)

division being quartered within our training area and what was left of that splendid division was assigned to us to aid us in training. To give you an idea of the depleted condition of the British upon the arrival of the Americans it is only necessary for me to say that this 39th division which had been in the battles of March and April, farther south, had been so badly cut to pieces that there were not exceeding 30 officers in the division and not over 1,000 men, while the normal strength of a British division is at least 12,000 men and several hundred officers.

When I say the morale of the British had been greatly lowered I do not wish to reflect on them in any way, for the British were splendid soldiers and so were the officers. Had we had four years of war and such depressing conditions as they were fighting under, our morale would probably have been down too.

We were billeted all over our area, which covered about 10 miles. Every available billet was used, being mostly in barns, cow sheds and everywhere that men could be placed. Drilling and exercises were the order of the day and all our time and energy were put to it with vim and vigor. The laws of France permit billeting in every farm house and the rate of compensation is fixed by law.

We had been there only one week when the British major general affiliated with us had a conference with our division commander and me, and stated that the situation at the front was most serious, and they needed all the men of the 30th for battle, and wanted to know if it was possible for us to move promptly to the front. At that time we had no transportation whatever and really were very poorly equipped, and had had hardly any target practice with the British rifles, but this officer stated that the British were liable to be attacked near the Ypres front at any moment and that they had very few reserves. Thus we were kept under great excitement; but the Germans did not attack that day. Ten days later he came again, when we were out at drill, and stated that the situation had become so desperate that we might have to go, and must be prepared to march right off the drill field to the battle front without going back to our billets for any extra equipment or clothing whatever, and to be prepared for a hurry call. We were then about 30 miles from Ypres and about 20 miles from the nearest point of the German lines, southeast of the beautiful little town of St. Omer. Fortunately the expected attack was not made.

At this time I had my first experience of four days observation in the front line trenches and could look over at the Germans who were only a mile or so away.

A British division was composed ordinarily of three brigades of infantry and two of artillery. They kept the two infantry brigades in the line and one in reserve at all times. They were supposed to have 4,000 men in a brigade of infantry and about 2,500 men in a brigade of

artillery but their brigades were so depleted at this time that there were not exceeding 1,500 to 2,000 men in the infantry brigades and the artillery was also weakened but not so badly as the infantry.

While we were in training there at Epeslesques we could hear the constant roar of cannon far away and there was a feeling of dread in the hearts of all when we thought we were soon to go to that awful battle front, with all the nameless horrors of the trenches. Every night, when it was not too dark, the German air planes came over and bombed us. They were the most terrifying things imaginable. One who has not had experience with the bombing of planes cannot have any idea of the feeling of terror which they inspire. You can hear them above you, you cannot see them always, and you do not know just where they will drop a bomb, but you know there is no house or wall or trench that can protect you from an air plane bomb. Nothing but a 40-foot dug out is sure protection. On the other hand, when fired at by machine guns or artillery, you feel that you can generally find some protection, even though you may be killed. But not so with the air plane bombs. You hear the eternal buzz, buzz, buzz above you, and it is the most demoralizing thing that we have to contend with in this world war. It is worse even than gas which, in anticipation, we so dreaded.

We had heard much of Ypres and we felt that it was one of the worst places on the earth and we hoped never to be sent there. In fact Ypres was looked upon as the graveyard of the British, and any one who was sent there was practically consigned to death. Imagine our feelings then when the order came to at once proceed with all possible haste and take over the trenches at Ypres. We crossed the Belgian front on the 4th of July—my brigade being the first to cross into Belgium. At that time the British line extended out about one mile beyond the ramparts of Ypres and there were five series of trenches, commencing with this first front line, and then extending back behind Ypres for about six kilometres. Most of these trenches were very strong and they got stronger the farther to the rear we went, and the fifth line was considered the main line of resistance and was completed during the time we were there. It was about as strong as a line could be made. The line the 30th division took over there was four miles long. The British had spent an enormous amount of money in fortifying this frontage and especially was the last line put up so that it would be impregnable, if possible. There were pillboxes every 200 yards, made of solid concrete, for the machine guns, the walls and top of which were three to four feet thick.

The shelters for the men were, also, made of concrete, or great mounds of earth, 10 to 15 feet thick.

The British had determined to hold Ypres to the last and when we went into the line, we were ordered to hold these trenches at all costs. Ypres is a natural fortification and the old ramparts there were many

hundreds of years old and they never were taken by the Germans, but with present day methods of warfare precautions had to be doubled. While we were there in the front line there was constant shelling by the Germans all day. Shells were falling all over the area occupied by us. The town of Ypres was shelled as regularly as the sun rose. Gas was sent over very often night and day. The front line was not the only one by any means that was shelled, but anywhere, as far as seven miles back, shells were falling day and night and any man within this area was liable to be killed at any time. We were living in huts and tents completely exposed. Only the men and officers who happened to be in trenches or in dugouts had any protection, besides the sand bags piled up in front of and around our tents for three or four feet.

We lost more or less officers and men in killed or wounded while holding these lines. We expected an attack at any time and on the 18th of July we were informed the Germans would surely attack on that night. We were up and expecting the attack at 2 o'clock in the morning, but it never came. I have no doubt they had learned the Americans had arrived.

The air plane service of the Germans was very fine and they were constantly trying to come over and take pictures, and their intelligence service was wonderful. On every clear day their great observation balloons hung all the way along the line, as far as the eye could reach, or even with telescopes. These balloons marked the battle line. They were always well back of it. The observers in these balloons were constantly trying to see what was going on in our lines, and there was always a fight whenever a balloon was up.

The Germans were constantly trying to shoot down our balloons with shrapnel, and we were always trying to do the same with theirs. The Germans were very daring. One day a single German airplane came across into our lines and shot down five of our balloons, one after another, and they all fell in flames, all the observers, however, escaping by means of parachutes.

We were protected by the British air service, and the British were supreme on all the British front in the air. Their air service was simply wonderful, but many a time a great fight would be going on in the air between the British and the Germans, many planes being up and manouevring against each other. These were occasions of great excitement and every eye that could see these plans for miles around was riveted on them until the fight was over. It was a dreadful sight to see a plane fall and the aviators come crashing to the earth sometimes from dizzy heights.

The British, during the three months that the 30th was serving with them at the Ypres front, and in the training area, had formed a very high opinion of the division. They were unstinted in their praise, saying that they had never seen such physical specimens of manhood as they found in the 30th division.

In spite of the many alarms given during the time we were at Ypres we were engaged in but one battle, the Battle of Voormezele, in the latter part of August, when the division threw the Germans back and captured the town. During all this time our entire division was under observation from Mt. Kemmel.

It is interesting to recall that it was said Mt. Kemmel was valued by the Germans at the price of 3-10,000 of their best troops who were wounded or sacrificed in its capture in 1918. We regarded Mt. Kemmel as the "All-seeing eye" for it was almost impossible anywhere in the Ypres sector to get beyond observation from its elevation, which rises abruptly from a level plain where the enemy could observe anything for miles around, north, south, east and west.

You must remember that in the battles of the past a soldier was considered reasonable safe if as much as a mile from the enemy, and hardly any firing was done except during a battle. In previous wars even 1,000 yards distance from the enemy was a place of comparative immunity from shot or shell, but not so in the present day warfare when it is as easy to fire a cannon seven miles as 500 yards.

Even where the shells could not reach, the air plane boom was effectively used. Sometimes points 25 to 50 miles behind our front lines were made almost untenable by the deadly bombs and machine guns of the air planes.

To give you an idea of how destructive the shelling became when once an important place was located by photographers, taken from the German planes, our 30th division headquarters were for a time in the town of Watou some eight miles from the German lines, and this town was shelled every day and shelled so effectively that the headquarters had to build a great protection of sand bags eight feet thick in and around the office in order to carry on their important work. Even then it was not safe, for a number of officers and men, as well as citizens, were killed and wounded and the headquarters had to be moved out of town. Everyone who was in the rear, from the commanding general up to the front line, was constantly in danger of being killed.

What is known as the intelligence department of all of the armies was simply wonderful, especially of the British, Germans and French armies. We received every day what is known as a "Comminique," which was a bulletin giving information picked up by the various corps commanders, subordinate officers and their staffs. This information was collated and sifted out and what was valuable was mimeographed and sent out to all officers down to the colonels, which kept us as well posted as possible on the situation along our own and other fronts. This information was secured by the air plane service, balloons and spies. Whenever a German plane undertook to come across our lines during the day, it was a signal for an attack to be made upon it by the British airplanes. They would immediately attack it and drive it

(Continued on page 20.)

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- Cooper, Jas., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
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- Harris, W. M., Prest., Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.
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- Haywood, T. Holt, T. Holt Haywood Cot. Goods Dept., Fred'k Viator & Achelis, 65 Leonard St., New York.
- Haut, Carl H., Chas. J. Webb & Co., York, S. C.
- Harris, Arthur W., Southern Mgr., American Warp Drawing Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Harris, R. L., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
- Harris, R. M., Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.
- Herx, Chas. A., Herx & Eddy, New York.
- Hebard, Chas. R., High Shoals Co., High Shoals, N. C.
- Hightower, R. E., Pres., Thomason Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
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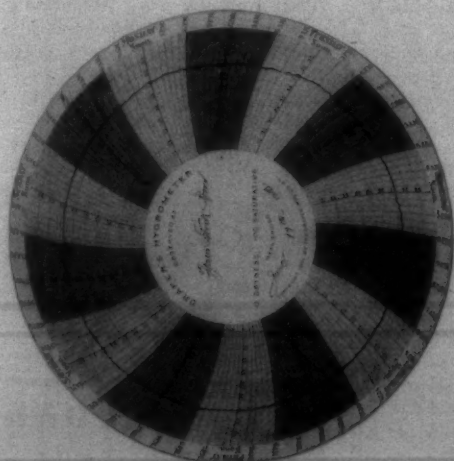
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 Stevenson, Perry J., Bureau of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
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"What dirty hands you have Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"
 "I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."—Ex.

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ADDRESS OF R. H. EDMONDS

"As rapidly as the Government releases control of prices on all products there will probably be an advancing tendency to higher figures than those which prevailed prior to the armistice," declared Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers Record*, in addressing the 23rd annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association on the "South's Responsibility in the Present World-Wide Crisis in Human Affairs."

"This mighty political change, however, is scarcely more far-reaching in its effect than will be the change of the business world with its present credit and inflation basis. Very much of the unrest in the world is one way or another directly or indirectly connected with this economic situation. How long this condition will last no man can say, but there is even now in England, amazing as that may seem, an aggressive organization for the express purpose of preventing Great Britain's return to a gold basis."

"It behooves us to understand this change in the world's finances if we would rightly understand the world's unrest and the high prices which are inevitable while these conditions in finance remain. The world has been suddenly lifted to a new and higher plane of prices than it has heretofore known."

"Other changes besides these high prices have also come into existence which must mightily influence the civilization of the world. However unwisely labor may sometimes be misled, however anarchistic the teachings of many labor agitators, we face the condition that henceforth labor—the labor on the farm and in the factory, the labor in the kitchen and in the office, the preacher in the pulpit and the teacher in our schools—will demand and secure higher pay based on the cost of living, due largely to this world inflation."

Turning his attention to the increasing menace of Bolshevism, Mr. Edmonds declared that the returning soldiers, who have gained a new and finer sense of patriotism through the war, will be the most effective element in stamping out the influence of this pernicious doctrine. Not only with the returning soldiers serve to keep alive the best that is to be found in America, but he predicted that they would become leaders in developing a better spirit of Americanism. He pointed out that they have a duty to perform in applying to their own communities the lessons in sanitation that they learned in the training camps and thus help make their communities better places in which to dwell.

"For 400 years," said Mr. Edmonds, "the South has been breaking the first commandment, which says: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.' The South has made cotton its idol. It has worshipped at the shrine of cotton and, in part, it has paid the divine command, and the great economic laws which rule the business world, and which soon or late compel the pay-

ment of the penalty for their violation."

He declared that the South has wasted much of her naturally rich land through bad tillage, and quoted from the late Edward Atkinson, who said that the deterioration of the South's soil by bad tillage, if reckoned in dollars and cents, would show a loss greater than the increase in the value of her industrial development.

"We have yielded up the most priceless heritage of natural advantages ever given to any people on earth," said Mr. Edmonds, "through our worship of cotton and the domination of the world's cotton market by the buyers instead by the producers."

"In 1904 C. W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association of England, cabled to all the leading cotton manufacturing associations of the world a suggestion that they should enter into a plan for breaking down the price of cotton. In explaining the reasons for this he said:

"To endeavor to bring about an international union of users of cotton is a work well worthy of a serious attempt."

"And to this he added the following remarkable statement:

"For no combination of holders of any raw material can long stand against a combination of users of that raw material."

He stated that the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of England had always been active in dealing with matters vital to the interests of the cotton trade, but that it was neither fair nor reasonable that it alone should be called upon to fight the battles of the trade, and he added:

"It is not too much to expect that other associations of cotton spinners should fall into line with it now, and by the combined power of an international union of cotton spinners put an end to this intolerable state of affairs."

"This intolerable state of affairs was the high price of cotton prevailing at that time. He suggested that while temporary expedients had been adopted, it has become more and more generally recognized as a desirable and most important first step to reduce the demand for cotton, and so eventually to bring the price within such reasonable limits that spinning may become profitable again."

"Spinners in England, France and Belgium, he said, had reduced their working time in order to reduce the demand for cotton."

"Mr. Macara and his associates appealed to the English Prime Minister to co-operate with the spinners in this campaign, but, fortunately, the Prime Minister replied that it would be improper for the Government to express any opinion upon the efforts which they were making."

"In the same year at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, its president, W. C. Heath, of Monroe, N. C., took a very strong position in favor of the high prices then pre-

vailing, and believed that the manufacturers should recognize that the producers had not had a fair show, and Arthur H. Lowe, a leading cotton manufacturer of New England, at the same meeting, said:

"I believe mill managers, North and South, congratulate and rejoice with the cotton planters that they have received higher prices for their cotton. This means a great help to a great section of our country. If the conditions to which I have referred are to prevail, the price of cotton will continue to be higher than formerly, and cotton growing will be very profitable, and in time cotton manufacturing will adjust itself to the higher basis."

No one has ever heard of a group of flour millers in the United States forming a combine to beat down the price of cereals, said Mr. Edmonds. The present prices for wheat and corn are four to eight times the price in 1896, he said, but now that the cotton planters are endeavoring to secure a fair price for their product the bankers of the country are holding up their hands in horror.

"It is really amazing," said Mr. Edmonds, "if it were not so provocative of anger, to note the way in which many Eastern bankers are at the present time denouncing the efforts that are being made to increase the South's food production in connection with the decrease in cotton acreage in order to bring the output of cotton down to a point at which the South could distate the price instead of having the outside world dictate the figure which the South must accept."

Because of public agitation the South made comparatively little industrial progress after 1810, and it was not until the decade between 1840 and 1850 that the South began to progress industrially.

"In concentrating the thought of the South upon cotton this section learned to think very largely from the standpoint of cotton," said Mr. Edmonds. "Every economic question was discussed from the viewpoint of cotton and of slavery. I do not hesitate to reaffirm, as I have often said, that if the South had never raised a bale of cotton it would be infinitely richer today than it is. Without cotton the South would be the center of the food-producing power of America. Without cotton the South would long ago have become the industrial center of America, for its resources in minerals and in waterpower and in climatic advantages give it pre-eminent potentialities unmatched in the world."

After pointing out that the South today holds practically a world monopoly on cotton, Mr. Edmonds explained that enormous wealth had been produced on the Continent, in England and New England through the cotton manufacturing industry, and that now these manufacturers are beginning to give to the South a fair share of the wealth that is created by turning the raw product into the finished article.

Immediately after the Civil War

the South was compelled to rehabilitate itself on borrowed capital, he continued, and the money lenders would make advances only on cotton. It was through this policy that compelled the South to mortgage itself in advance in order to pay for the food necessities from the West.

"For years diversified agriculture was well-nigh destroyed," he said. "The South kept its corn crib and meat-house in the West."

While some cotton growers have made money with the product, he said that this is not true of the majority, both whites and blacks, who have eked out only a scanty living, largely through the work of their wives and children.

"No section can be permanently prosperous, nor develop its greatest potentialities unless all of its people are sharing in its increasing prosperity," said Mr. Edmonds.

S. C. Cotton Crop Is About Ruined.

Columbia, S. C.—J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association has issued a statement declaring that the excessive rains of the past 10 days have practically ruined the South Carolina cotton crop and had seriously hurt it in other States.

"In South Carolina it is going to be necessary to replant a very great portion of the crop," said Mr. Wannamaker. "Much of the crop in this State is rotting and grass is taking the remainder of it. In other States the condition is the same to a greater or lesser extent. I have information to the effect that hundreds of acres are being abandoned."

Mr. Wannamaker also declared in a statement issued recently that "not only Russia but practically all of the European countries that consume cotton are in communication, and have been in communication for quite some time, with the export corporation promoters."

"It has leaked out," said Mr. Wannamaker, "that these manufacturers are now quietly buying cotton on the exchanges, and as they have had an understanding with the export corporation that credit will be arranged for, they have secured the actual spot cotton. They have decided not to delay buying cotton."

Navy Department Asks Bids on Cotton Goods.

The Navy Department is calling for bids on furnishing 180,000 yards mattress ticking among other textiles.

The bureau of supplies and accounts will open these bids in Washington on June 13. The full number of items under schedule 4041 are as follows: 180,000 yards mattress ticking, 2,000 yards cotton tape, miscellaneous white cotton tape, 53,000 yards bleached sheeting, 8,000 yards twilled muslin, 49,700 yards tufting cotton, 9,000 yards momie cloth, 100 yards billiard cloth and a quantity of cheesecloth. These goods are for Eastern and Western yards.

The bureau also asks for bids under Schedule 4131, for Philadelphia, 9,000 yards canton flannel, opening of June 10.

Speech of General Tyson

(Continued from page 14.)

back, if possible, but the very best watchfulness could not keep the German planes from flying over our lines and they immediately photographed everything in our lines. They would take these photographs and put them together and make a map, so they would know by putting magnifying glasses on the map, whether any changes had been made in our lines or trenches and we were very careful to camouflage anything new that we were doing so as to protect it from being photographed by the German planes. The balloons also got all possible information and sent it back by wireless.

To give you an idea of how completely the Germans knew what was going on, when the king of England visited the 30th division about the middle of last August, every precaution was taken to conceal the fact that he was coming and the general officers themselves were not certain who the distinguished visitor was that we were preparing for, (though they suspected).

He came through, with his suite, in automobiles, and passed through the place where the division headquarters of the 30th division had been and near where the parade was to be formed. He had hardly passed through the town not more than five minutes before the German shells were dropped upon the town. All roads by which he could come centered there. Not only that, but the commander of the Second British corps had changed his headquarters a few days before that, and went up some five miles farther to the front than formerly, and took quarters in a beautiful chateau which had never been shelled by the Germans, but which had been occupied constantly by British officers and which the British said the Germans did not shell because they expected to drive the British back and when they did so, they expected to use that chateau for their own headquarters and did not want it destroyed, as they could not live in it very comfortably if it was injured. But, shortly after the British corps commander moved into this chateau, the Germans gave it a heavy shelling. Fortunately the shells were a little short and it was not injured. That seemed to indicate they had learned that a higher ranking officer, and bigger game,

had gone into the chateau and they were after him.

One of the great means of getting information was through prisoners who were captured and, also, from captured documents of all kinds, on these German prisoners. By this means we learned that the Germans had had a great epidemic of influenza in July, and we thought perhaps that accounted for the fact that they had not attacked, as they must have been so depleted in men that they could not attack.

Had the Germans attacked before our arrival, there is no doubt in my mind they would have driven the British back. After we got there it was, perhaps, a difficult undertaking and they realized it. Furthermore, from the information we got from prisoners, we learned that the German army was getting very badly disorganized, that a great number of men were deserting, and other mutinying, and General Ludendorff was constantly pleading with the German army to stand fast and to maintain discipline. This encouraged us greatly, as we felt there must be some influence working in the German army which would ultimately disintegrate it.

About the 1st of September we got a sudden order to leave the Ypres sector and go south, where we were trained for one week with tanks, and we knew then that something extraordinary was going to happen, and that we were to be put in battle. As tanks were never used except with troops that were to be put in desperate places, we felt we were to be made shock troops. We were then ordered still farther south and when we had gotten up within 50 to 60 miles of the front line, we were loaded in busses at the dead of night and rushed up to the front. We traveled all night in those old busses that had traveled many a time on London streets, and finally we were debussed a few miles in front of the Hindenburg line in front of the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy. We knew then that there was some desperate work to be done. Many British and American general officers, about 20, met on September 24th in the headquarters of General Monash, the Australian general, to plan for a great battle. We were informed that the 27th and 30th American divisions were to become part of a great attack that was to be made on the enemy's lines for perhaps hundreds of miles.

Orders were given and everything was put in readiness for the battle which was to take place on the 29th.

The frontage of the 30th division was to be something over 3,500 yards and included the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy and a part of the great St. Quentin Canal. The 27th were to be on our left in front of Bony and Guoy. The Australians were to come in and follow us after the 27th and 30th divisions had broken the Hindenburg line. The 30th division fully realized the great responsibility that was upon it. It had been holding trenches in front of the Hindenburg line all the week and had been constantly shelled and had lost many men in killed and wounded. The 27th division on our left had already made one or two attacks, trying to straighten out its part of the line.

In fighting a modern battle on what is called a "set piece," the exact jumping off line must be laid out and definitely known, in order that the barrage line shall be accurate. In this case they actually laid off the line from which our men were to jump off, by putting down an actual line of white cotton tape, about an inch wide, and pegged down. The men were formed along this tape line in the morning of the 29th of September at zero hour, 10 minutes before 6 o'clock. Previous to the battle a terrific bombardment, lasting 60 hours and in which there were some 3,000 guns involved, threw shells into the German lines and it was said to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, bombardment that had been made in the great world war. They almost obliterated the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy, placing thousands and thousands of sheds over our area in an effort to break the wire in front of the Hindenburg line trenches.

The sector which the 30th and the 27th American divisions and the 46th British division (the latter on the right of the 30th) had in their front, was said by the British to be the strongest point in the Hindenburg line. The 30th had about 50 tanks for the attack. These tanks went in front and the men followed behind, the tanks breaking down the wire, enabling the men to go through.

The Hindenburg line at this point is composed of three systems of trenches with great numbers of pill boxes emplaced therein and made

of concrete. These are for machine guns, and they were everywhere along these defense lines of trenches and, in addition, vast quantities of wire were in front of each trench. This wire was almost impossible to see through, it being 30 to 50 feet wide in front of each series of trenches.

We considered it a great compliment paid to the 30th and the 27th divisions to have been sent in to take these strong defense lines at what was said by the British to be the strongest point in the Hindenburg line. It must be remembered that the 30th had been in only one real battle before, which was at Voormexeele and the 27th at Dickebush Lake, near Ypres, and yet such confidence had these American troops inspired in the British that they were willing to take the chance that these troops could and would break the Hindenburg line at this point. The 30th went forward with great impetuosity and speedily broke through this Hindenburg line and won a great victory, taking the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy and gaining on the same day all their objectives. In other words they went as far as they were directed to go, gaining about two and one-half miles to the front.

The Australian division which had been assigned to us, came on and leap-frogged through us and went on for still further advances.

I believe that tanks were a great factor in winning this war. Neither the British nor the French made any progress in driving the Germans back until they began to use tanks in large numbers. From that time their success was almost continuous. The Germans were poorly supplied with tanks and those they had were very inferior to the British and French.

I think, in this connection, it would be interesting to note that General Pershing, in a letter to General Lewis, commander of the 30th division, after this battle, made the following statement:

"On September 29th the 30 division broke through both the Hindenburg line and the Le Catalet, Nauroy lines, capturing Bellicourt and Nauroy, an operation on which all subsequent operations of the Fourth British army, (with whom they were operating) depended." "From October 7th to October 20th the 30th division advanced 23 kilometers." (Continued on page 26.)

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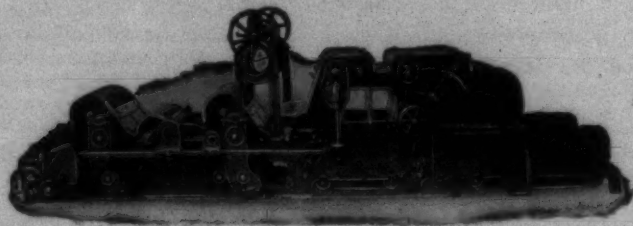
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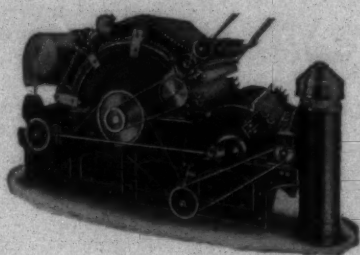
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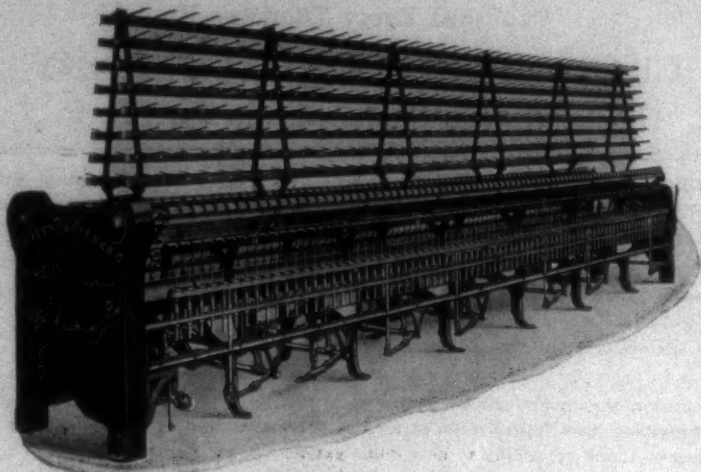
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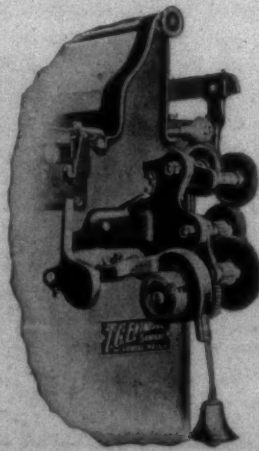
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The twenty-third annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, with more than 700 delegates and visitors in attendance, was held at the Marlboro-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week and was by far one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Association. The first day's program was featured by the address of Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States.

The opening session was called to order Tuesday morning by Vice President James D. Hammett, who presided over the meeting because of the delay in the arrival of President Arthur J. Draper. Mr. Hammett introduced Mayor Harry Macharach, who most cordially welcomed the members to Atlantic City and presented them with the keys to the city. Arthur M. Dixon responded to the address of welcome, and after gracefully thanking Mayor Bacharach, suggested that Atlantic City be made the permanent meeting place.

Mr. Hammett then appointed a Committee on Resolutions and a Committee on Nominations, and a special committee to meet Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, who came to Atlantic City to speak to the convention.

The first address on the program was that of Richard H. Edmonds,

editor of the Manufacturers Record. Mr. Edmonds, whose address will be found on another page of this issue, spoke at some length on the cotton situation in the South, pointing out the wisdom of the cotton reduction movement and advocating fair prices and reasonable profits for the cotton growers and the manufacturers.

Following the address of Mr. Edmonds, Brigadier General L. D. Tyson, who commanded the 59th Brigade of the famous Old Hickory (30th Division) in France. General Tyson was profuse in his praise of the work done by the cotton manufacturers during the war. He dealt with moral conditions brought about during the war, praised France and the Allies and stressed the necessity of co-operation between the nations in settling the peace problems. The speaker also gave an extremely interesting account of the American soldiers' work in France, describing the breaking of the Hindenburg line in a way that greatly pleased his audience.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Arthur J. Draper of Charlotte. He introduced Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, who was given a tremendous ovation, the assembly rising as he entered the hall. Mr. Marshall delivered an unusually interesting talk and held the close attention of his hearers throughout his remarks. He advised against the reduction of the wage scale and predicted that pres-

ent high prices of commodities would not come down for many years to come. In concluding his address, the Vice President approved the return of the railroads to private ownership and advocated the broadening of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that it might be of more assistance to the railroads.

Francis P. Garvin, who was to have spoken to the convention, was prevented by illness from attending.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Wednesday's morning session was largely in the nature of an executive meeting. At 9:30 there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, this being followed at 10 o'clock by the convention in executive session.

President Draper delivered his address at this time, presenting many matters of interest and importance to the cotton manufacturers. The address of President Draper, and those of the other speakers, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Following the report of W. D. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the Association, the reports of the various committees were made as follows:

Report of Conference Board, by Ellison A. Smyth; report of the Resolutions Committee, by John L. Patterson; report of the Membership Committee, by Alex Long; report on Foreign Trade, by D. Y. Cooper; report of Committee by S. F. Patterson. There was no report on Indemnity Insurance. The reports of the committees were followed by a general discussion of various matters pertaining to the work of the Association.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: James D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C., president; Allen F. Johnston, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., was elected chairman of the Board of Governors. The following new members of the Board of Governors were elected: Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.; M. L. Cannon, Concord, N. C.; W. E. Beattie, Greenville, S. C.; Bernard Cone, Greensboro, N. C., and Irving Southworth, Columbia, S. C.

Following the election of officers the meeting was adjourned.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed during the meeting and added much to the pleasure of those present. A great deal of interest was shown in the golf matches and they proved one of the most enjoyable features of the social part of the program.

Report of Membership Committee.

Membership Committee, I beg to submit the following report:

Number of spindles enrolled at the beginning of the year, 8,436,711. Number of spindles enrolled at the close of the year, 10,746,788.

Gain in spindleage during the year, 2,260,077.

It is to be borne in mind that the accounting records of our Association do not register as enrolled any mill until the dues of the same are paid, and therefore the above basis represents the vital, paid membership of the Association. Mills that are in arrears in dues are held on an active list in suspense, but this list, I am happy to advise, is so small as to be practically negligible. Mills that have membership in contemplation or who have applied but whose dues have not yet been paid, are not embraced in the above total. The showing therefore is all the more gratifying.

The above membership is distributed by states as follows

North Carolina	3,118,578
South Carolina	4,035,053
Georgia	1,632,739
Alabama	570,106
Mississippi	131,982
Louisiana	102,460
Oklahoma	5,712
Texas	121,842
Tennessee	270,356
Virginia	413,950
Maryland	195,000
Pennsylvania	124,000
Kentucky	39,000

Total 10,746,788

There are today in the Southern states approximately 14,500,000 active producing spindles, which gives us about 75 per cent of the total.

It will be the task of your committee during the coming year to hold those that are already members of our Association and do our utmost to enroll the remaining 25% that are not yet with us. Your committee however recognizes that it faces a heavy task because war conditions rendered great aid to your committee in enlisting the interest and co-operation of such a large proportion. I need not add that your committee bespeaks the hearty co-operation of the membership of the Association in this task.

In addition to mill membership, we have two other classes of members: Associate Corporate and Associate Individual, which includes those engaged in allied lines with the textile industry, but such as are not actively engaged in either spinning or weaving.

Of Associate Corporate we enrolled 35 firms during the year; whereas of Associate Individual we enrolled 246.

I need not repeat that this report, which gives such a splendid increase in our membership, is a source of gratification to our committee and I am sure will be received with pleasure by our board of governors and the Association as a whole. That our Association is in splendid condition financially is evidenced by the secretary-treasurer's report.

May I not, on behalf of the committee, express appreciation to
(Continued on page 30.)

Personal News

B. F. Williams and B. W. Wright are now overhauling spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. S. Hoover has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Ranlo Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C.

S. E. Mims has been appointed overseer of weaving at the Flint River Cotton Mills, Albany, Ga.

R. C. Estes has accepted the position of superintendent of the Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Edward Taylor has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Tifton (Ga.) Mills.

M. E. Crouch has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Ranlo Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C.

Taylor McBroom has been appointed overseer of carding and spinning at the Adams Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Zeb Lytton, of Lumberton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Ranlo Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C.

J. D. Hollingsworth has resigned as foreman of the Atlanta shop of the Ashworth Brothers, a position which he had held for the past three years.

Thomas N. Woody.

Thomas N. Woody, treasurer of the High Falls Manufacturing Company, died at High Falls, N. C. last week. The death of Mr. Woody, which was sudden and unexpected, came as a shock to his friends in the cotton yarn trade in this city, and many expressed deep regret at his passing away.

Make Your Office Efficient

Use the furniture, the files and other equipment best suited to the nature and size of your business and the size of your office.—And don't forget the little things—stationery, ink, rubber stamps, pens, job printing etc. We carry the most complete line of office supplies and equipment in the south. Mail orders a specialty. Write for copy of our new catalogue just off the press.

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Returned Soldiers Entertained.

Piedmont, S. C.—Seventy young men of this place who have recently returned home after service in the army and navy were entertained in the Woman's Building by W. E. Beattie of Greenville, president of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. A sumptuous supper, which had been prepared by Miss VonLehe and several ladies of the village, was served by the members of the Girls' Reserves. Rev. F. H. Juhan, rector of Christ Episcopal church of Greenville made the address of the evening and inspired the returned service men with a fine talk, the keynote of which was courage and cheerfulness. Mr. Beattie also made a talk, stressing the point that the young men should do their work in civil life with the same zeal, courage and cheerfulness which characterized their conduct while in the service.

After the supper and the talks, the guests retired to the assembly room, where they were given a smoker and a general good time was had. The singing of a number of patriotic songs, in which the young ladies present joined, was a delightful feature of the evening's entertainment.

He (silly with the season). "Really, I'm so fond of strawberries that I'd like to be straw-buried."

She. "Well, I'd prefer to be ice-cremated."—Ex.

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Who said so?
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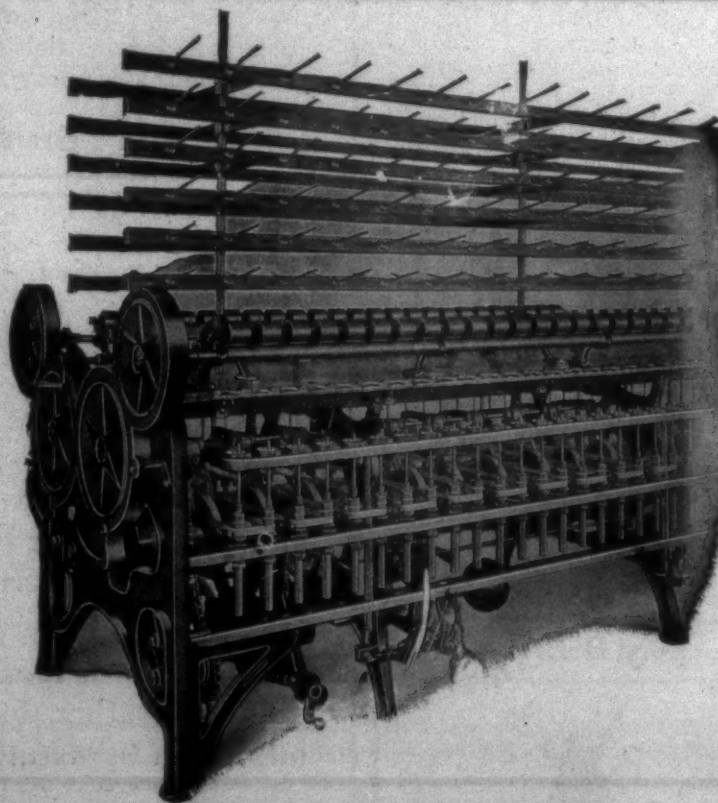


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Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ranlo, N. C.—The Ranlo Manufacturing Company is building 15 new houses for their employees.

Durham, N. C.—The Tar Heel Hosiery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by J. S. Carr, Jr., C. McD. Carr, A. H. Carr and W. F. Carr. W. F. Carr, active manager, stated that the company had purchased the Pilot Knitting Mill in West Durham, which has been closed for some months. It will be reopened at an early date. The new company will not be an addition to the Durham Hosiery Mills, but will be operated by the same management.

Winnsboro, S. C.—The Winnsboro Mills have completed the installation of an ice plant which will be used to supply the operatives of the mills. The mills have also completed the erection of a garage for the use of their employees.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills have bought about 350 new knitting machines for making fine gauge combed misses' hosiery and men's half hose. With this installation the Durham Hosiery Mills will make everything that can be made in low end hosiery. They are also building a new bleachery at Durham, N. C., which will enable them to offer any style or color of hosiery that can be obtained. This feature will make the Durham line complete in every detail.

Cotton Blue B.

A new dye recently announced by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., Cotton Blue B, is an acid blue that will especially interest the silk dyer, the paper manufacturer, and the ink maker. It will also take the place of a blue for laundry purposes, formerly used.

Cotton Blue B can be employed for the bright blue shades required on cotton yarn, where the question of fastness to washing does not enter into first consideration. Other uses for cotton are restricted to twine, and fabric of this character.

As a special dye for paper, it lends itself very well for use in the bluing of bond paper and other high-grade papers, for which ordinary types of basis blue do not have sufficient brightness.

"OLD BUCK"



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S. C. Manufacturers Meet in June.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, will meet in annual convention on June 10, at the Cleveland Hotel in Spartanburg, S. C. The first session will be held at 10:30 a. m., at which time Edwin Farnham Greene, of Boston, will address the convention. The afternoon session will be executive in character and the annual election of officers will take place at that time. The officers are: V. M. Montgomery,

president; James D. Hammett, vice president, and E. S. Tennent, secretary and treasurer.

Request Space Already for Next Textile Show.

Greenville, S. C.—Several exhibitors at the last Southern Textile Exposition, which closed on May 10, have already sent in their requests for space at the next show. These requests are taken as an indication that good results are being realized

by the firms and corporations which had their wares on display at the last show. The next exposition will be in held in 1921, according to the original plans.

Anderson Cotton Mills Sold.

The Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills have been sold to Thomas Branch & Company, bankers, of Richmond, Va. M. C. Branch of this firm is president of the Victor-Monaghan group of mills with headquarters at Greenville, S. C. The officials of the Anderson Cotton Mills are J. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; J. R. Vandiver, vice president; M. Pow, assistant treasurer; J. M. Cathcart, secretary, and F. J. Clark, buyer. The product of the plant is print cloths and, according to the latest report, the equipment consists of 71,392 spindles and 1,600 looms. The capital stock is given as \$800,000.

Buys Control Mills Manufacturing Company.

M. R. Reeves, of Reeves, Jennings & Company, commission merchants, 55 Leonard street, New York City, has purchased control of the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C. This mill makes fine twills and sheetings and has a capital stock of \$529,400. Officers are: Allen J. Graham, president and treasurer; S. A. Burts, general manager and assistant treasurer, and M. R. Reeves, vice president. The mill has 31,000 ring spindles and 816 40-inch Draper looms. The product is sold through Reeves, Jennings & Company.

Booklet on Removal of Stains From Textiles.

Removal of stains from clothing and other textiles is the title of a booklet which has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, a limited supply of which is now ready for distribution. The document contains 35 pages and deals with methods and reagents commonly used in the removal of stains of all kinds.

So long as the supply lasts, the Washington bureau of the Fairchild Publications, 507 Union Trust Building, will be glad to send a copy of the booklet to those requesting same.

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Scott & Williams Model K, 3½" or 3¾" cylinders, 220 or 240 needles for ladies' hosiery.

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reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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New Yarn Agency for Charlotte.

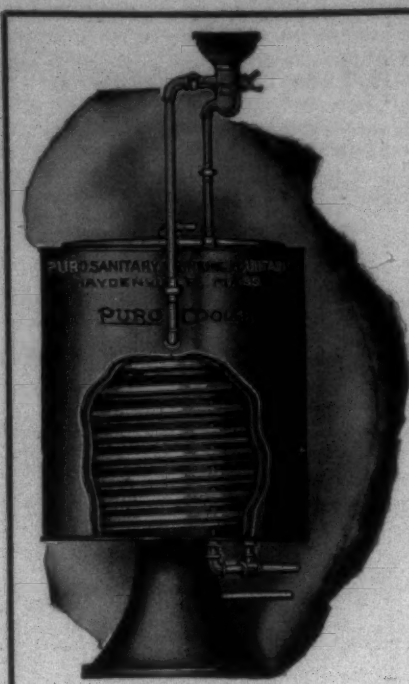
The Textile Yarn Agency, Inc., is the name of a new-yarn selling agency for Charlotte, N. C. A charter has just been granted by the state of North Carolina. The capital stock is given at \$50,000. It is understood that J. H. Mayes, large machinery agent and president of the Rex Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C., will head the new agency, while S. L. Diggle, formerly with H. A. James & Company of New York will be the manager. William Lee and Geo. C. Bell are also named among the incorporators. The offices of the new concern will be at 11-2 Realty Building, Charlotte.

Douglas Starch Company's Plant Destroyed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A score of persons were killed and a hundred injured in an explosion at the Douglas Starch Works last Thursday. Of the 150 men and boys who had just gone to work in the night shift, few escaped injury or death. The entire plant was burned by resultant fire which was confined to the Douglas plant. The loss is \$3,000,000. The grain elevators were not destroyed.

The number of dead could not be estimated for some time by firemen, who began to extricate dead and wounded from the debris hastily to avoid incineration. The injured were rushed to hospitals and homes as rapidly as volunteers with automobiles could be mustered.

So severe was the explosion that persons were thrown from chairs a mile away. The cause of the acci-



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Roosevelts' motto was
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Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

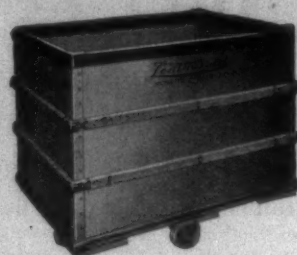
dent could not be determined, but is thought to have been due to either a defective boiler or spontaneous combustion.

Within half an hour after the detonation attracted all of Cedar Rapids to the scene, 25 bodies were reported removed.

The blast blew in windows many blocks from the Douglas plant, and persons within office buildings suffered from the shattered glass.

Explosions from the oil rooms scattered the burning wreckage and firemen were hard pressed to prevent the spreading of the flames to

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"Leatheroid" Mill Box No. 3

This is a standard box for mills, strong and well constructed, with steel over wood top rim, hard wood shoes with special steel protecting corner angles. Equipped with Caster, \$1.00 extra.

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nearby industries.

Men covered with starch were taken from the ruins by their comrades and many thrilling rescues were made. Some of the victims were stark mad and did not know what had happened. One workman, his head covered with his own blood, insisted that he was not hurt and that his rescuers should allow him to go back into the fire where it was warm.

Water mains were cut by the force of the explosion, making the work of the firemen harder because of the lack of water.

The Douglas Company will continue to fill contracts from warehouse supplies so long as they last. Nothing definite regarding the future has been announced.



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

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Address of Gen. L. D. Tyson
(Continued from page 20.)

meters in a continuous series of attacks, capturing 2,352 of the enemy. Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, St. Bernin, St. Souplet and Vaux Andigny are names which will live in the memories of those who fought in the 30th division, but its special glory always will be the honor won by breaking the Hindenburg line on September 29th. Such a record is one of which we are all proud."

General March states in his report to the Secretary of War on Nov. 20, 1918, the following:

"It was the Second American Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which had remained with the British to have the place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin canal passes through the tunnel under the ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of its defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed or impetuously through the main line until some of its men almost reached Guoy in the midst of the maze of trenches and shell crater and under cross fire from machine guns and other elements fought desperately against odds."

Sir Douglas Haig in his letter of November 16, 1918, to the commanding general of the Second American Corps stated as follows:

"On the 29th of September you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg line and opened the road to final victory, and the work of the 30th and 27th American Divisions, who on that day took Bellcourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British as the divisions that fought beside them."

From this you will see what the British thought of the work done by the 27th and 30th Divisions on the 29th of September and subsequent days.

I wish to again call your attention to the fact that both of these divisions are known as National Guard divisions. While there were not more than half the officers of the 30th and perhaps not in the 27th who were in the National Guard before the war, at the same time most of the high ranking officers, including the colonels and one of the Brigadiers, were National Guard officers. I was the only National Guard general in my division but I understand all the general officers of the 27th were National Guard officers, with one exception—one brigadier general, who was a Regular Army officer.

This battle of the 29th of September was a remarkable one and as proof that God was with us, a great fog covered our sector and aided us in our preparation. In addition, the British had learned the art of using a certain amount of smoke in their shells so the Germans were greatly confused and could not see our troops well but, notwithstanding all that, they shelled us very heavily

and had their machine guns turned on places where our troops were compelled to go and we lost a great many men on that day, but not nearly so many as we would have lost had it not been for the fog and smoke barrage.

I think those who are especially interested in the 30th and 27th Divisions should be proud to their dying day of the great confidence which the British placed in them at this critical time, for if they had failed to break the Hindenburg line at that point it certainly would have been a great victory for the Germans and might have raised their morale to such a point as to have enabled them to continue the war very much longer. It was absolutely necessary that the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin should be taken and Bellcourt and Nauroy are right at the center of this line. I doubt if the British have given higher praise to any troops in this war than they have given to these two divisions in breaking the Hindenburg line.

In the subsequent operations, beginning the 5th of October, my brigade was put in and required to take over and hold the entire division sector alone, the 27th having been put back in reserve and the other portion of the 30th being put behind to support my brigade. The fighting was very heavy and the losses in my brigade were severe. In my brigade, out of about 220 officers all told, I lost 123 officers in killed and wounded from the 28th of September to the 20th of October, a period of 22 days and in one of my regiments 78 officers out of 95 were either killed or wounded. The division lost during the time it was in battle, some 7,600 killed and wounded and there were only about 15,000 of our men engaged. We gained some 18 miles in 20 days and were so badly cut to pieces at the end of this time that we had to be withdrawn from the line for reorganization and replacements both of officers and men. In many cases there was only one officer left with a company—a sergeant or a corporal was often left in command of a platoon and in some instances sergeants were even left in command of companies and in one case in my brigade, the loss of officers was so great that a lieutenant was in command of what was left of a battalion of 1,000 men. In some cases even privates led forward platoons and did splendid work, never faltering but going forward and capturing machine gun nests with great dash and bravery.

The men were subjected to many a hardship during this time. It rained very often and was very muddy and cold. They slept out ever night in trenches, shell holes or wherever they could get any protection whatever, very often without food and without water. It was very cold in the month of October but, notwithstanding all that, they never murmured, they never complained—they were as fine as could be and their health was simply phenomenal. Hardly a man was sick except from wounds. They were splendidly disciplined and ready at all times to do their duty like brave men. To command such men was an honor that can never

be surpassed. Too great honor cannot be given the officers of the American army, but if there is any one who deserves more credit in this war than another it is the private soldier. His was the greatest hardship—the greatest privation and his, as a rule, the greatest danger.

My brigade had a peculiar honor. I was informed that in February, 1919, in the whole of the United States Expeditionary Forces of 2,000,000 men only 42 or 43 Medals of Honor had been awarded at that time and of that number my brigade had 7. In other words my brigade of 8,000 men had one-sixth of all the Medals of Honor that had been awarded to the soldiers of the United States Army during the war up to that time. In addition to that my brigade has at least 200 Distinguished Service Crosses or other medals for bravery on the field of battle. I do not make these statements in any boastful spirit for myself, for it is entirely for the men that I make them, but I feel that men who did what they did should be given credit for it, and I feel that, as a great many of the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association come from the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, you will be glad to know these facts. I wish to say, further, that many of the men of the 30th Division came from other States—45 States being represented in the division.

We were ordered to the rest area the latter part of October and there we remained until the armistice on

November 11th. The armistice was the greatest event that ever happened in the history of the world since the birth of Christ.

The joy of citizens and soldiers in France was unbounded. Every one realized then that the war was over, and the only thing to do was to get back home. We remained in the rest area for four months but, notwithstanding the fact that the men were subjected to great hardships by reason of the rain, sleeping on the ground, in barns, in stables, in lofts, without fire, in cold and damp and muddy places, they never lost heart, and were always cheerful and happy, and the discipline was excellent.

Although France is a wide open country, and liquor is to be had everywhere, and now some of the worst liquor in the world, these men were very sober. Rarely did we find a man intoxicated, and I believe that one of the best things that happened in this war was to show to the whole world the value of prohibition. Had we not had prohibition in this country before we left, the men might have been in bad condition. They would not have been nearly as efficient and the discipline would not have been nearly so good. I consider that whiskey was the bane of the Spanish-American war, and nothing has helped us to win this war more than prohibition.

These men realized when they got to France that whiskey was not a necessity, that they could do without it, and they were better in every

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way, mind, body and soul.

While this war has been at tremendous cost, I hope and believe it will prove yet to be worth the great price that has been paid.

We will have, in the future, a different conception of our duty to our country, and to all mankind. Mr. Wilson has repeatedly stated that the plain people have taken control of the world, and there is no doubt in my mind that is true. Capital and labor must become closer affiliated with each other, and understand each other better. Those who have more than is good for them should be willing that others should share it with them, and those who have less than is necessary for comfortable existence must be given an opportunity to gain more.

The United States of America has everything in untold abundance and, with Great Britain, France and the United States standing together, peace should be an assured thing for all time. They have all they want, there is nothing more for them to need, or that they could desire. With the great colonies of Great Britain and France, they have fields for exploitation that are limitless and, as for us, we have an empire sufficient to occupy us for centuries.

The great war has been won. It could not have been won without Great Britain—it could not have been won without France—it could not have been won without Italy—and certainly it could not have been won without the United States.

It seems to me that Mr. Wilson has done one of the greatest things that has ever been done by any man, in

the great negotiations which he has carried on at Paris, and has finally brought to a successful conclusion the most wonderful peace in the history of the world, and, while he may not have accomplished everything some would wish, he has accomplished more than the most reasonable could have expected. I believe that the greatest guarantee of peace that could be given is that wonderful instrument which I am very glad to be able to say Mr. Wilson insisted should be a part of the peace and that is the League of Nations. I believe 75 per cent of all the men who went across feel that we have not won this war unless we have such a guarantee of peace as is set out in the League of Nations. It will require wise statesmanship and great conservatism for the reconstruction period.

There are influences at work all over the world that we must watch with studied care and not allow them to gain a footing in our country. I fear that we do not appreciate fully the danger of Bolshevism. While I cannot believe that our people are so mad as to permit such pernicious doctrines to take deep root here, we cannot be too careful, and I am firmly of the opinion that our immigration laws should be so amended as to forbid, for a number of years, immigration from any country with whom we have been at war.

I believe that the question of immigration is one of the leading questions of the hour, as no one can say how great the exodus may be from the defeated countries if not checked. I cannot believe that all the

people of those countries will remain in those tax-ridden lands. The indemnity which they will have to pay will drive them to our prosperous and happy shores and we cannot afford to be the dumping ground longer for millions of dissatisfied and anarchistic foreigners.

I was greatly struck, before leaving France, when I read of a great meeting of employers and employees which Lloyd George had called together, in London, in the last desperate effort to settle the great coal strick which was then threatening the industrial life of England. In his appeal to them, among other things, he said: "The world is bordering on chaos. I appeal to you to be conservative. I appeal to you to remember that Great Britain is the last hope of Europe. If we do not stand firm now and maintain law and order, the world is lost."

I thought it was a fearful admission, but I had carefully read the papers and kept up with conditions

in Great Britain, and I am afraid that it is only too true.

And, gentlemen, what applies to Great Britain may apply to us. Here in this happy land, which has never known real distress, far from the sounds and scenes and horror of this dreadful war, let us think of all the sufferings of our brothers across the sea—let us remember all the priceless blood that has been shed—let us remember those 1,300,000 Frenchmen, those 700,000 Britons, and last, but not least, those 100,000 Americans, all of whom have paid the last sad toll by giving their all—their lives, for their country, and now lie buried in the soil of France—and let us resolve in their name, that their blood shall not have been shed in vain, and that, at whatever cost, we will stand fast for the preservation of this great and glorious Republic, the last refuge and hope of mankind.

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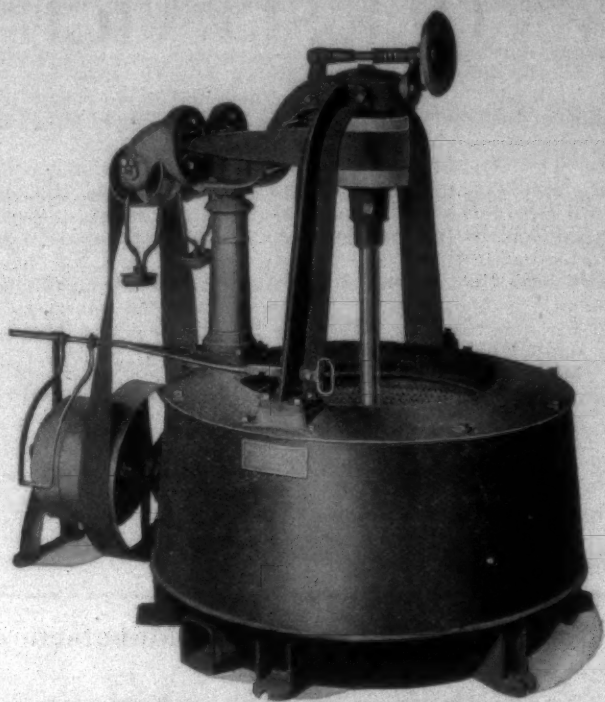
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Knit Goods Agents Discussing Exports.

As the time draws near for the export convention in Philadelphia of knit goods interests there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction showing itself among the selling agents here. Just what form the dissatisfaction will take is a question, but it is evident that something definite will be done sooner or later.

The selling agents claim that the manufacturers of underwear and hosiery are trying to get the export market direct without the aid of the selling agents and they add that whatever is sold for export will mean that much less for the domestic market, therefore that much less business for the selling agents.

This point has been taken up with the manufacturers and they have in turn claimed that they do not intend to go over the heads of the selling agents, but at the same time the selling agents are apparently not satisfied with this statement.

They point to the impossibility of seeing all manufacturers when an export buyer comes to this country, whereas a trip to New York and to the various selling agents, many of which are located within a few blocks of each other, will enable the buyer to see practically the entire American sample line and allow him to pick up what seems to be best suited to his needs.

The selling agents seem to feel that if the attempt to get export business direct without the aid of the selling agents, is allowed to go through, it will mean the beginning of an attempt to cut the selling

agent out altogether. While manufacturers are as one in saying that this is not on their mind and in fact cannot be done, the selling agents feel that if they are vital to the domestic market they are just as vital to the foreign market, and that on the other hand if they are not needed in the foreign market they are not needed here, and that the mills should take a definite stand one way or the other.

Moving Pictures of Durham Hosiery Mills.

Moving pictures of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, and their various forms of welfare work, are being taken by a moving picture company for the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Department of Public Instruction. The picture to be produced is for the use of the government in its education campaign, and will be especially used in the fight to stamp out Bolshevism in America. The motion picture will demonstrate the progress of employees. They will be shown as applicants for positions; later as employees and then as men and women working toward advancement, under excellent laboring conditions. The mills, the various arrangements for the comfort and protection of employees, the parks, playgrounds, welfare houses, community houses, baseball parks and other social features of the largest hosiery corporation in the world are to be produced in the picture.

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickers. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

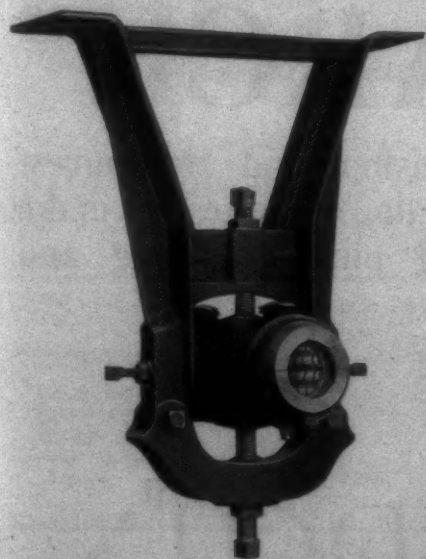
We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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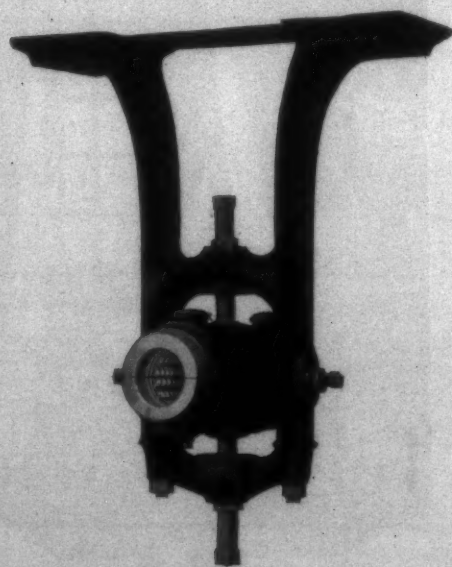
Hyatt Roller Bearing Line Shaft Hangers



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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Membership Committee

(Continued from page 22.)

those who so loyally co-operated with us in this work. President Draper was untiring in his efforts and so also our board of governors. But the success which has attended our efforts is primarily due to the never ceasing work of our efficient secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. D. Adams, who has done practically all our work and has mapped out the part which was done by the committee.

To all of them I return the thanks of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Alex Long,
Chairman.

U. S. Cotton Commission Arrives at Manchester.

Manchester, England, May 27.—The members of the European Com-

mission of the World Cotton Conference, comprising a number of leading American cotton manufacturers, who are to tour Europe in order to extend invitations to delegates to attend the conference that is to take place in New Orleans in October, arrived in Liverpool on Sunday evening. The commission, headed by Fuller E. Callaway, president of the Manchester Mills of LaGrange, Ga., was received on Monday by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange directors, and later was their guest at a luncheon given in the commission's honor.

It has been announced that the commission will be here today. An elaborate program has been arranged for the entire week. The commission will also be received by the Lord Mayor of Manchester at luncheon next Monday.

Plans further provide that the Chamber of Commerce of Leicester will receive the commission on

Tuesday, June 3, whence the commission will finally go to London for a week's stay.

Chairman Callaway feels very sanguine about the success of the commission's trip, despite the many difficulties that have been encountered.

The commission consists of eleven leaders in the American cotton industry: Fuller E. Callaway, president of the Manchester Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is chairman; Walter Parker, secretary of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, is vice chairman; W. Irving Bullard, of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, is secretary. The other members of the commission are: Alphaus Crosby Beane, Beane Bros., New Orleans; James T. Broadbent, agent Meritas Mills, New York; Randall N. Durfee, treasurer Border City Manufacturing Company, Fall River; George L. Gilmore, K. M. Gilmore & Co., Somerville; James Ing-

lis, American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. McLellan, the Alden Mills, New Orleans; Russell B. Lowe, president Parkhill Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., and John E. Rousmaniere, president, J. Spencer Turner Co., New York.

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Packing Textiles for Export.

It is the firm conviction of experienced exporters in the textile field that something must be done soon to elevate the standards of American packing. Broader plans must be formed and the work must be brought into closer touch with the buying and distributing end, so that exact mercantile directions may be carried out faithfully.

There are many individual instances of excellent methods now in vogue. Neuss, Hesslin & Company, the largest exporters of cotton goods in recent years, learned a long time ago that while American mills can make the goods it is very difficult to train them to package as foreign consumers wish. They met the situation by establishing their own plant, and in their White street establishment they have an organization that is capable of taking fabrics in the raw state from any mill, and preparing them in every necessary way, including folding, labeling, papering, boxing, etc. Watts, Stebbins & Company, Armory, Brown & Company, and some other houses selling merchandise abroad under their own or special brands have been giving this matter direct attention for some years and are accomplishing much that has been hoped for.

Several Southern mills that have sold for export for some years are competent to pack for the markets they have served, but their facilities are inelastic, and to ask them to change from China balings to those wanted in other quarters of the world necessitates a retraining of workers not familiar with the details that a merchant looks upon as essential.

Those engaged in foreign trade know that existing faults are grievous in their far reaching and harmful effects. Goods improperly labelled and packed, bearing the American mark in any form, injure the salability of all other merchandise sent from this country. Even those who are now packaging textile merchandise to suit the exact requirements for their own trade find that it is difficult to expand their business because of the general bad reputation acquired by others who either refused to pay attention to proper methods, or who sold their goods in a fly-by-night way without a thought of repeating the business in the same place.

The limitations of manufacturing establishments that are asked to pack in special ways are obvious. In the first place, packaging for export is a business in itself. There are large establishments in this city that do nothing else. Their charges are called high by textile men because they contrast them with the lower cost obtainable in mill centers where the work can be done at all. Again, the class of labor available in mill centers, while intelligent and adaptable after close training, can be applied only on a limited line of merchandise made by a single factory. To secure the best results merchants should have at hand some organization wherein every technical need may be met.

More than in almost any other line of business, textiles vary greatly in their put-up, and perhaps as much as in any other line the character of the packaging controls and facilitates sales. The uses to which textiles are put and the manner of using them make this inevitable and lasting. A needle in the hands of a woman is one of the instruments of consumption, and therein lies the beginning of the story of care that is necessary in serving those who buy.

The difficulties of manufacturing fabrics are numerous, and they take about all the energy that can be summoned where the basis of production is that of quantity along certain well restricted and well defined lines. The merchandising of the fabrics is a business distinct from their initial production. The growth of converting in this country shows the truth as well as any single instance of fact.

As a part of merchandising, attractive packaging is vital. To ignore it is fatal. Manufacturers here are competent to establish the groundwork for the special packing house, but they need direction, and they are becoming better acquainted with the necessity of accepting it in order to put foreign trade on a sound basis. There are many exceptions, to be sure, and they will continue in existence just as long as some business men make a fetish of bottling themselves in a single home market. The financial and business world continues to take a broader view of opportunities and duties, and for good or ill, the outlook of the highly protected textile industry is also broadening.

(Continued on page 38.)

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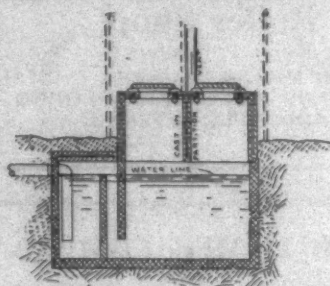
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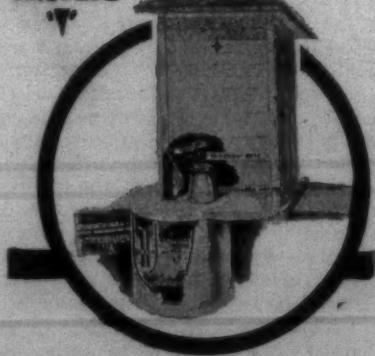
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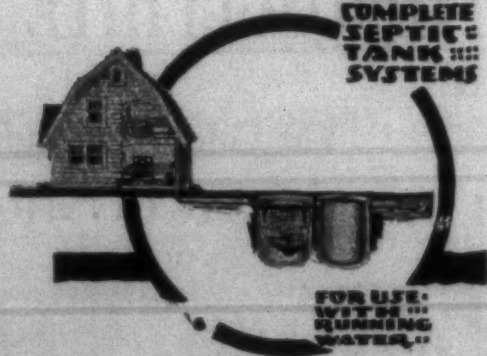
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American Dyestuffs in 1919

THIS COMPANY was founded to provide America with a permanent dye-stuff industry. Its predecessors were the pioneers in American color production. The war brought not only the opportunity but the necessity for the development of this accumulated experience. Upon this experience has been built a structure in personnel and in equipment not bettered by any European works.

The obligation resting upon us during the war was to produce quantity. The emergency needs of the Government and of the textile industry demanded first attention. The building of our immense plants had to go on hand in hand. Today we are producing some 60 intermediate products and over 160 different colors. Type for type these products are as fine in quality as any ever imported.

Primarily and logically, the American coal-tar color industry is a servant of the great American textile manufacturers, whose annual product runs into the hundreds of millions. It is the needs of the great army of textile consumers that we serve. It is the voice of the textile manufacturer to whom we listen. It is because the great American investment in textile manufacture must be insured against loss for all time, that an American dye-stuff industry has been born to serve the Government with explosives of war, and with colors for textiles and allied industries in both peace and war.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Carolina Steel Roller Shop

W. N. Sharp and T. H. Sahms, Proprietors
REPAIRERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY
STEEL ROLLERS RE-NECKED AND RE-FLUTED, SPINNING
SPINDLES RE-POINTED AND STRAIGHTENED
417 N. Marietta Street GASTONIA, N. C.

JACKSONVILLE CHEMICAL MFG. COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS

SULPHUR DYES DIRECT

Low Prices

Best Quality

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

HYDROSULPHITE CONC POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICES

1418 Empire Bldg.
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Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.

Address of Hon. T. R. Marshall
Continued from page 12.)

recoup our injuries by either a total abstinence or a smaller consumption of finished products.

The world today is in a chaotic condition with reference to trade. What I thought years ago has nothing to do with what I think now. When the shipping program of the Republic shall have been completed we shall have resting upon the oceans of the earth the finest merchant marine of any nations. It will have cost enormous sums of money. I do not believe that Government was instituted to do business and when it engages in business I do not believe it conducts it as cheaply as private enterprises. The carrying of the trade of the world requires a large limit of discretion which can not be exercised through congressional action. I should like to see this merchant marine sold to private corporations at such prices as would enable these corporations to compete with the shipping of other countries and to see the Government pocket the loss.

What danger there may be to the Republic from an influx of foreign goods I do not know. Time was when, theoretically, I was a tariff-for-revenue Democrat, practically a free-trader, but every principle known to economic men has been jostled out of position by the war and I find myself very much in hope that the Tariff Commission, while refraining from giving bonuses for service unperformed by the manufacturers of this country will take care to see that they have an even start in the race for the commercial supremacy of the world.

Report of Geo. W. Forrester, Traffic Manager, Read at Annual Meeting of The American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Atlantic City, May 28, 1919.

(Continued from page 8.)

shipping public accruing from the government ownership of railroads. In making changes in classifications or rules governing shipping it appears to always work out to the disadvantage of the shipper no matter what might be the announced intention of the railroads. The director general of the railroads has authority to initiate any rate he may see fit and rate so initiated must become effective and of course we can protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission as formerly, but only after the new rates become effective. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not the power to suspend increased rates, even though it can be shown that they are unreasonable. What the shipping public needs is a tribunal with authority to suspend rates which can be shown to be unreasonable. It is thought now in certain well informed circles that there must come other very substantial increases in rates. All of you are more or less familiar with the losses as shown from operations by the Railway Administration. The daily papers indicate that shop forces are being reduced, section gangs are being reduced, men are being laid off. The equipment will not be kept up to the

proper standard, the road beds and tracks will not be kept up to the proper standard; in other words, we are called upon to pay higher rates than ever before and for inferior service. I predict that when the railroads are returned to private ownership that the government will be called on to pay tremendous sums to cover the depression in the physical condition of these properties.

The message that I bring to you today from Captain Ellison A. Smyth the chairman of your traffic committee who has given so freely of his advice and counsel in these matters, is that the mills, members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will get together in closer organization in traffic matters, be warned of the dangers ahead in increased rates and demands on the part of the railway administration, particularly in regard to the service of industrial side tracks and terminals and many other matters, that the members of this Association will inform themselves as to transportation conditions, knowing that this has always been an important part of your business and is today even a more important part of your business and if the individual members of this Association will not or cannot keep themselves informed as to those matters, that they will place their transportation matters in the hands of those who are informed, as individual yielding will result in loss to the entire fraternity, whereas a united stand in opposition, would undoubtedly bring success.

Respectfully submitted,
Geo. W. Forrester.

Prospects for Fall Trade.

At this time there are a great many dry goods merchants who regard the trade prospects for fall as nothing short of brilliant. They are counting upon the wonderful agricultural promise foreshadowed in the reports of crops that have come to hand thus far. In one quarter it was pointed out that the money return from agriculture this year promises to be \$25,000,000,000, compared with a pre-war average of three-fifths less. The products of the earth mean new wealth secured by labor and there is every reason to look for a great increase in the quantity of the products, to say nothing of their value. The need for foods is great so that the marketing outlook is bright. In turn, this means a very large income for the agricultural classes of the country, and they form the backbone of the dry goods consuming public.

The movement of the crops will require a larger employment of railroads and steamships in normal channels and this is expected to make up for the slackening of railroad movement following the war. That implies full employment for the part of industry affected by transportation. With the railroads and the farmers prosperous and busy, it would be hard to convince anyone that a sounder foundation for general business prosperity could be established in advance.

The steel and building trades have not yet found themselves and the copper trade is dull. But the need for buildings was never so

great in many sections, and the hitch in recovery in several lines seems to be the outgrowth of disputes as to price. The dry goods markets avoided this tangle by allowing prices to fall away until buyers were attracted and until their competitive bidding soon restored a profitable basis for future production.

It is not difficult to understand why hesitation is found in many quarters where great past successes have compelled profound respect for merchandising abilities. It is first necessary to understand that a wholesome conservatism is not pessimism. Because some large distributors of dry goods merchandise have not been large operators for future delivery in the active markets of the past six or eight weeks, it would be false to assume that they have been left at the post, or have lost their cunning.

Goods are not sold nowadays because they are engaged from mills. It is also true that they are not sold because jobbers and cutters have bought them. It is a pity that this is so, but it is so, nevertheless. The rejections, cancellations and refusals to accept goods purchased and sold in good faith, were simply enormous following the armistice. This was a condition that was true of every country. At this moment there are many unsold accumulations of merchandise in foreign markets. There are not so many in this country because a drastic cure for the condition was imposed.

Yet no one will deny that dry goods retail buyers have come to feel that they are not doing their duty by their employers if they do not try to cancel goods they find they cannot sell. It is a condition that led to long discussions at recent meetings of jobbers. Goods are not going into consumption rapidly, merely because a mill has engaged to make them, a jobber to buy them, or a retailer to ask for them. The chance that they will go into consumption is good when labor is employed and the purchasing power of the nation is large. If those who have bought in advance, anticipating the large consumption others foresee, prove to be right in their judgment they will profit greatly. But others who will buy later will profit moderately and healthfully and will not be committed to take in large quantities of goods they may not sell.

The aftermath of war is always a residue of speculation and inflation in mercantile circles. The great dry goods failures of Civil War days come after the war had been settled and reconstruction was under way for some years. Hundreds who found it easy to make profits in sharp rises in values never learned how to conserve them when prices became erratic with a downward tendency. At this present moment there are in all divisions of dry goods merchandising many individuals who are splendid speculators but very incautious merchants. From time to time as the financial readjustment of peace time proceeds these individuals will fall by the wayside and the careful merchant will continue to grow still stronger.

In addition to these speculators in

the trade, many of whom are using the machinery of the markets to the detriment of all, there are a great many merchants who are convinced that pre-war values must be forgotten for a long time because of the inflated condition of the world's credit. They are not feazed by cotton goods prices that are two or three times above pre-war levels. They regard them as normal for the time. But they are not fooling themselves into thinking that because values are to remain relatively high and continuously erratic that sound rules of merchandising are not to be followed.

If consumers stop buying because of high prices goods will accumulate, as they always do. If mills cease to produce because of labor disputes an artificial condition of prices will be created from which a fall may be dangerous. Dozens of other things could be cited to show that even with prices high, goods scarce and production irregular the need for the exercise of great caution is greater than ever. No merchant can go wrong taking a moderate profit steadily while keeping his stocks clean.

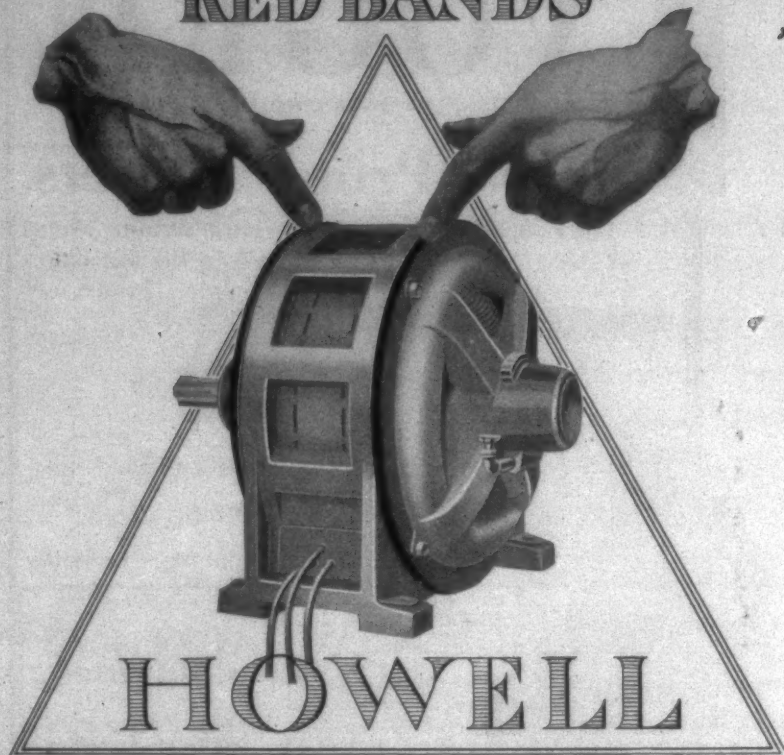
It is amazing to note how prevalent and deep-rooted unsound ideas of business procedure have become in the last few years of hectic success. Even those who predicted just such a development as long ago as in 1906 are unable to comprehend why such ideas find adherents among careful merchants.

There are numbers of advertising campaigns under way in dry goods lines that are based upon the theory of selling prices and brands rather than qualities and service in merchandise. The persistency of those who intend to establish a fixed price for made up goods, whatever the conditions of production may be, can easily be explained by the handsome profits accruing from a few years conduct of business in that way, but it must ultimately hurt the advertiser and advertising itself. In numbers of dry goods instances it has resulted in fixing handsome profits for retailers without giving consumers a guarantee of the best goods at the lowest prices consistent with a moderate producing and distributing profit.

Reaction from this is as certain as anything can be. Protests against such a condition inevitably arise to befog the issues that come up in tariff discussions and in settling large public policies affecting consumers. The inequities of distribution have attracted the attention of the world's greatest thinkers in the past few years, and why the dry goods trade does not follow its old time policy of supplying the best goods at the lowest possible price, in accordance with fluctuating costs, is one of the unexplained things of the present readjustment. The fall trade promises to be good. It should not be hampered by trying to foist false policies of selling on the public, whether those policies are mere concessions in the form of large discounts or silent consent to advertising that is misleading.

You can tell a good carpenter by his chips, and a good poker player, too.

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The Red Bands of Howell Are Your Surety of Motor Performance

Every time you see a Howell Motor you will see the red bands on the ends of the housing—they are the visible evidence of our determination to keep faith with Howell users in every corner of the world—they are your surety of motor performance.

This will serve as your guarantee—your assurance that you will always get from your Howell just the kind of dependable service you would expect from a sturdy, correctly designed, time-tried, long-lived electric motor.

Sizes One to One Hundred Horse Power
Write or Wire Your Requirements

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GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
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J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

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Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

- Heavy brass valves.
- Strong hard wood seat.
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- Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

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Linker Troubles,
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All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
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 Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Training the Worker for the New Era.

By Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

We have now a new and great opportunity for the development of human capacities for the new era. We are interested not only in the development of material capacity, which was probably, despite the marvelous and perhaps accidental intellectual by-product of its work, the chief concern of the industrialism of this former age, but today we find in the development of the mental capacity of the worker our great new world. This we must do if we are to live as a nation and build a great new state.

To do this effectively or at all, we must take care of the mind of the buyer who buys the service and the mind of the worker who performs the service that is bought. The door of the service can only work well when he knows that the product of his labor is fitted to an economic or spiritual need of a given time. There is no earthly use in training a maker of square pianos when the need of this product has disappeared. No matter how brilliantly it may be done, it is futile to train any engineer or craftsman for the solution of problems that do not exist, or for tasks that need not be done.

When we remember the lessons of the war, the reasons for placing the emphasis upon the development of mental rather than material capacities appears at once. We admit that mental capacities can be developed far more swiftly than material ones, but ask why they have not been more largely developed from the standpoint of their value as industrial capacities. For one reason and one only. The means for their development industrially were not in existence in sufficient quantity to make maximum development possible—exactly as advances in the art and practice of navigation have inevitably had to precede the development of new lands.

Now for the first time the great war—by far the greatest engineering and educational experiment the world has ever known—has supplied us with the means for such development and, by focusing all the pre-war experience in engineering and education on the supreme need of winning the war, it has supplied these means in the three great groups necessary for the development of complete industrial mental skill.

These groups point out (1) what knowledge is necessary—the knowledge basis of the development, (2) how that knowledge can be best and

most simply taught—the expression basis of the development, and (3) what men are best fitted for a given job and how we can know when they are fitted—the test basis of the development.

Thus far we have been concerned with the theory of the need for development of as yet undeveloped capacities of mental skill. Let us now present the general statement of a specific plan for such development in one of a group of fields where such development is possible, based on the results of war training. It is given in outline only, owing to space limitations. It has been, however, worked out and checked in detail.

The plan proposed is fundamental, first, in its division into two types of skill—mental skill and vocational skill, or engineering skill and craftsman skill, in whatever we may choose to express the comparison. If it is a problem of hand-working on material, it is a craftsman problem, no matter how guided by the brain. If it is a co-ordinate of plans by which the work of men on material is planned by the brain, it is a technical problem. A craftsman works only with the material at his hand; an engineer works with the design of that combination of goods and services which makes a finished product through existing or new avenues of industry. In the making of a given product, engineering and craftsman skill both have a definite and valuable part.

Industry has a third type of worker whose task has been little defined, whose schools are few, indeed, and yet whose mental capacity is capable of the most extraordinary advance. There is no other type in industry today whose development will bring greater rewards to all concerned, to capital, to labor, and the community alike. I refer to the foreman (call him by any name you please—leading man, inspector, routeman, boss), the non-commissioned officers of business.

The fact is that the non-commissioned officers of industry assimilates the assembled drawing of the engineer and carries out a detailed drawing in terms of the men and materials. He is a great human need that must be filled if industry is to advance and to fill that need we must train rightly a new group who have never been properly trained before. Only by providing that training can we fill in a link in industry, and serve to the maximum degree, the nation, our associates, and ourselves.

Two Classes Available.

It remains, therefore, to outline specifically a plan by which the foreman may get that training which

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

he needs. The first thing to do, is to bring the educational experience of the war to bear directly upon the problem. As stated above, we can in this way ascertain; (1) What knowledge is necessary; (2) How that knowledge can be best and most simply taught; (3) What men are best fitted for a given job and how we can know when they are fitted.

There are two types of workers in industry who are especially eligible for this training, but they must be taught in two separate groups, the first composed of skilled craftsmen, the second composed of men who are already foremen. The skilled craftsmen must be educated in foremanship; the foreman must be trained for advancement in his existing job or for promotion to higher jobs, the craftsman who possesses the qualities and knowledge which fit him for advancement must have the training which will enable him to change from a manual to a mental worker. When that training is done, the worker having mastered the principles of his technical work, should be competent to be a foreman of any department of the trade group to which he belongs—mechanic trades, ship trades, carpenter trades and the various like occupations.

Work Must Be Done in the Shop.

The procedure for actually putting this training for non-commissioned officers into effect, I have found by actual practice to be simpler than it may appear from the gravity of the general problem. The time in which the training may be done in the first group has been determined by a number of experiments as about four hundred hours, which can easily be taken in a year of night-school study with employment continuing regularly during the day. The time necessary for the training of the second group is probably materially shorter, but how much shorter is not yet known.

With a command of industrial practice as it has been focused by the war, the engineer experienced in shop practice who is skilled also in teaching (and admirable men of this type exist) will be able to give the craftsmen that training which will most quickly make him an efficient foreman. If this same engineer is also an expert in engineering research, he will be able to point the way for the education and advancement of the existing foremen. But he cannot develop the educational capacity of existing foremen in terms of their own shop in public institutions devoted to general aims. He must do it in the shop,

and develop the work as an outside teacher and investigator. The work should never be put into hands that are concerned with other duties nor into hands of any one who is not both teacher and engineer.

Annual Address, May 28, 1919, President Arthur J. Draper, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City.

(Continued from page 7.)

operative, and I am exceedingly pleased that we have today the opportunity of meeting our Georgia friends at this time.

3. Your Association has now approximately 10,700,000 spindles represented, which is far more than at any time in its history, and it is not too much to expect that in the near future every mill in the South will enroll. The results accomplished speak for themselves and a careful perusal of the letters sent out from our office during the year will acquaint you with the amount of detailed work that has been transacted. At the present time, in connection with the state associations, we are backing a suit to test the constitutionality of the rider in connection with child labor attached to the latest revenue bill. We are fighting this as a matter of principle, believing that if such legislation is allowed to go unchallenged, there is no telling where attempted government regulations will stop.

I trust that in the business session to follow the report of the secretary and treasurer—ideas will be freely expressed as we have the whole day before us and very important matters to discuss.

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

PLUMBING CONTRACTORS MILL WORK A SPECIALTY

Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

The J. J. BREEN Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

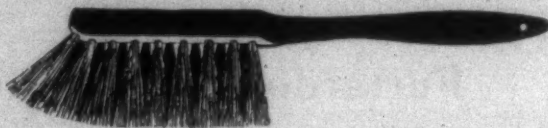
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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.
U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
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WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

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FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

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ATLANTA, GA.

TAPE
DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

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A. ST. ONGE, President

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Mill Utility Devices

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton,

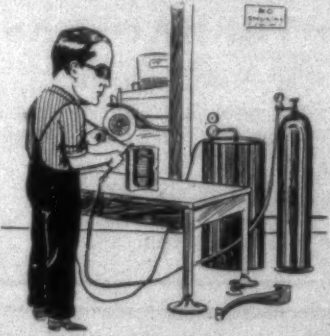
Rhode Island

Soured Over Sunday

How much money did your slasher throw away this morning when he emptied out the sizing which had spoiled over Sunday?

THE USE OF **GUM TRAGASOL** ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS THIS WASTE

John P. Marston Co., Boston, Mass.



Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt Service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.
Near Southern Passenger Station
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Belgian Industry Plans Resumption.

Washington. — The present condition of Belgian industries is described in a report to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Harry T. Collings at Brussels. In part he says:

This report is based upon information supplied by the Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, the unofficial organization of the Belgian Government, which was charged with the collection of information regarding the destruction of property in Belgium by actual warfare or with deliberate intention of crippling the country's industries. The information which this committee has collected shows innumerable cases of the destruction of industries:

"Some industries, however, have been spared. The interests of the invaders themselves induced them to respect to a certain extent the food industries (mills, sugar refineries, breweries, etc.) the public utilities (gas works, power houses and water works), and the coal mines. Other enterprises were taken possession of and exploited to the profit of the enemy in spite of resistance by their owners and the workmen. All these industries have, in the main, preserved their equipment and will be able to render valuable assistance in the work of economic reconstruction, provided they receive the necessary support.

"Actual warfare in Belgium caused much destruction, particularly south from Antwerp to Tervueren and throughout West Flanders. In other parts of the country the destruction was largely wanton, the Germans having removed driving belts, copper, electric motors, and all tools, even when raw materials were not taken.

"The coal mines which continued to work are intact, with the exception, naturally, of the abnormal wear and tear on equipment, notably the hoisting cables, which will call for immediate replacement. A great number of coke ovens have been left without fuel and have suffered confiscations of metal, baking apparatus, etc. Partial operations have, however, been resumed.

"With the exception of two plants at Charleroi, which were requisitioned and placed under forced operation by the enemy, all the large steel plants have suffered considerable dismantling and destruction, which will entail prolonged idleness.

"A certain number of shops, espe-

cially those devoted to locomotive and car construction, were spared, the enemy taking them over and exploiting them for the needs of its railroads. They will be able to resume production as soon as supplied with the necessary raw materials.

The amount of damage to the pottery industry is variable. A few plants can resume work, while others have been halted by the loss of belts or electric motors. On the whole, partial operation is possible. The glass industry situation is analogous to that of the pottery industry. With a few exceptions, the plate and window glass factories are in shape to resume work.

"The great chemical industries have unfortunately suffered very severely. Of twenty-seven plants which were manufacturing sulphuric acid before the war only five have been able to keep their lead chambers and remain in a condition to operate. At the present time, the best method is being sought to work them for the profit of the entire industry. On the other hand, the soda factories of the firm of Solvay & Co. are in condition to operate, provided that they can obtain belting and other materials of like nature. The powder factories are, as a rule, in the same condition, although the manufacturers of dynamite and safety explosives have been seriously affected. Plants making matches, mineral and vegetable oils, soaps, pigments and pharmaceutical products are in a position to resume work. The linen industry in West Flanders is in bad shape. There is no exact information available as to other chemical industries.

Food and Cotton Industries.

"In general, food industries have been spared, the requisitions of copper from the refineries and breweries did not result in all the consequences feared, as it was found possible to employ iron apparatus. Many repairs and replacements will be necessary, however, because of lack of upkeep.

"At Ghent, the principal center of the cotton industry, the situation is as follows: The Belgian cotton industry comprises 1,000,000 spindles and 25,000 twisting spindles—of which about 800,000 spindles are in a position to resume work immediately, as soon as the raw materials (American and Indian cotton) and the operating accessories, such as belts, cables, coal, oil, grease, etc., are available. About

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

400,000 spindles may be put in operation in three or four months' time, if they can obtain bronze (for transmissions, etc.) and other accessories. The remaining 400,000 spindles must remain idle for a longer period because of the removal of copper, turbines, electric motors, etc. The essential equipment (spindles) of these establishments has, however, suffered little or not at all.

"The weaving factories, on the whole, are in position to resume work with the chief part of their equipment, as soon as the raw materials (chiefly spun cotton) and such industrial accessories as belts, cables, coal, oil, grease, gums, etc., are obtainable. Part of the looms must remain inactive for a time because of the removal, by the German army, of axles, transmissions, pulleys and the copper of the sizing and soaking machines.

"The lumber and furniture manufacturing situation is not very bad, except for the loss of numerous woodworking machines. A serious consequence of the war is the loss of the stocks of dried and seasoned lumber, the replacement of which, in equivalent quantity, will require considerable time.

"Contractors for public construction work have lost considerable quantities of equipment as the re-

sult of requisitions, which will seriously hinder their work for the present. They count a great deal upon the supplies which the military authorities may offer them during the demobilization, and also upon the utilization of the stocks of wood and other material abandoned in Belgium by the enemy.

"In the hide and leather industry the destruction, as a rule, extended only to minor objects, such as belts, etc. The factories may proceed with their work, their equipment being intact. There is no factory deserving special mention because of the treatment which it has received. Gas and electric plants have not ceased to function, in spite of many difficulties, such as in the case of the electric plants, the requisitioning of the very important article, copper.

"From paper mills the enemy removed, in particular, the copper sheeting, sometimes even entire frames. A partial production may soon be possible, however, if wood pulp can be obtained. The printing and binding industry has been subject to a great deal of stripping; rotary presses and linotypes from the daily papers, lithographic presses and forms, wheels, inking pads, electric motors, etc. It is, however, in a position to resume partial operation."

MICHAEL & BIVENS, INC.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Mill Wiring and Armature Winding

Phone 133

GASTONIA, N. C.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN

Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given us proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither pulleys nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth arguing to know it if it should happen to be true?

ABELL-HOWE COMPANY
Chicago, Ill.

Branch Offices in
E. S. PLAYER, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. C.

JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow
Ground Card Clothing

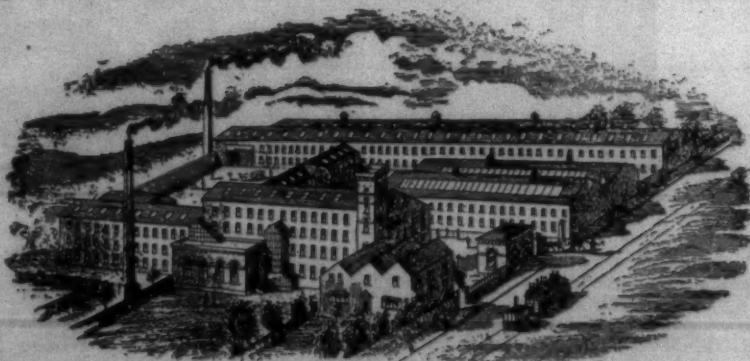
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlishes and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

Tompkins Building
P. O. Box 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4½ Peters Street
P. O. Box 793
ATLANTA, GA.



Your Special Attention

is called of HOLLAND SULPHUR BLUE. You will find it the brightest SLUPHUR BLUE on the market available for steady and dependable deliveries.

Other SULPHUR COLORS are—

Sulphur Brown Sulphur Black
Sulphur Green Sulphur Yellow

You will find our Direct and Basic colors complete backed by the steady and dependable deliveries characteristic of our house.

Aniline Oil, Salt and other heavy chemicals.

We beg to announce that we carry a stock of Sulphur Black in Charlotte.

Dicks, David Co.

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers High Grade
Aniline Dyestuffs

299 Broadway New York

SOUTHERN OFFICE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

Packing Textiles For Export

(Continued from page 31.)

Manufacturers of textiles have had their doubts about financing foreign trade removed, partly through the broader operations of banks in their own vicinity, not to speak of the additional facilities offered by their agents here. Moreover, they are ceasing to talk about shipping as a deterrent of American foreign trade. Through contact with the young men who have undergone military and naval experience not dreamed of five years ago, long distance views are becoming more common, and it is no longer anathema to speak of selling America's best textiles in markets where inferior goods from other countries have been profitably sold for generations.

With these things in mind some serious attention may be given to several suggestions that have been heard here concerning the revolution of American textile packing methods. One man says that a large packing corporation should be formed with working establishments located at the principal ports or near some of the larger industrial centers.

Competent men who have specialized in textile packing and labeling for years should be secured and entrusted with the practical work of carrying out merchants' direc-

tions after manufacturers have delivered them the goods. Nothing but the packing of textiles should be undertaken in these establishments. The work should be so organized that a merchant in New York would be able to go into any mill center, as a converter does today, and secure certain work done up to the point of rolling, labeling, papering and ship packing for long transportation.

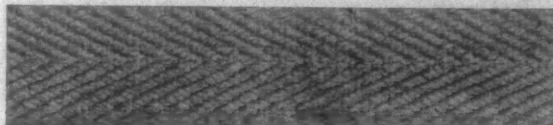
Another man thinks that the textile merchants of New York should arrange for the formation of such an institution and maintain it, under their own rules and regulations, to meet the needs of every market, but particularly to enhance New York as a foreign distributing center.

The head of one large cotton goods house thinks that it would be better for his concern to hire a specially trained man, acquainted with all the methods of foreign packing, and have him visit the mills represented regularly, so that intimate packing training may be given in the mills that make the goods. These are only random samples of several suggestions that have been heard. The point to be kept in mind is that the sooner sound packing methods are adopted and unsound methods restricted and denounced at home the more rapidly textile exporting will make progress in meeting the real competition of the world.—Journal of Commerce.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T THROW IT AWAY—HAVE IT REPAIRED

Expert Welding and Cutting by the Oxweld System.
Competent men in charge. All work guaranteed.

R. HOPE BRISON & CO.,

GASTONIA, N. C.



Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

4 twisters 160 spindles to frame 2-inch ring 3-inch space 6-inch traverse with filling wind. Kinesville Mfg. Co., Kinesville, N. C.

For Sale.

Ten H. & B. spinning frames 224 spindles each, 2 3-4 inch gauge, 1 3-4 inch rings, 7 inch traverse, in good condition now running.

Two Whitened twisters, 178 spindles, 3 inch space, 2 inch rings, 7 inch traverse for two ply work.

Three Foster 100 spindle, model 6 winders for winding 8s to 14s cones yarn, also for tube spindles for one to two of these machines. Machines are now running and can be seen in successful operation.

Lattice and coilers for 24 Nasmith combers. Are coiling the comber noils into cans so that it can be used with other cotton on the backs of first drawing.

This is a lot of machinery in good condition most of which can be seen running and bought at a bargain.

Address Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

A Bargain in Machinery.

6 Howard and Bullough speeders 6x3 1/2 x 160 spindle each at \$4.00 per spindle.

6 Draper twisters 200 spindles each, fitted with vertical rings 1 15-16 inch brass rails, creels for 2 ply yarn at \$2.50 per spindle.

1 Denn warper 2200 ends double head electric stop motion at \$500.00.

All the above in good running order. We have been running on 30-2 warp, and are now changing to coarse counts. These prices are f. o. b. Millen, Ga., B-L attached.

L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

Humidifiers for Sale.

American Moistening, Drosophore type, twenty-six heads complete, including Triplex pump, can be seen in operation at mill. Make best offer. Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Texas.

WHEN PLANNING DRIVES

Before Buying Pulleys and Belting Ascertain HOW "MORSE" Drives will SAVE, CONSERVE POWER AND INCREASE PRODUCTION

Consult Our Engineering Service, Assistance Free.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

For Sale.

Sixteen deliveries H. & B. drawing frames, 12-in. coilers, metallic top rolls. Good condition. One 150 h. p. return tube high pressure boiler; steel cased, built 1918, used 6 months.

One Murray Corliss engine 18x36, rope drive.

Address 725 Eufaula St., Eufaula, Ala.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

A No. 1 card grinder to grind 19 cards and look after 5 pickers and five drawing frames. Pay \$21 per week. Apply T. R. Morton, Fidelity Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Raw Stock Dyers

Sanders Smith & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Master Mechanic.

Want good master mechanic with knowledge of electrical drive. Good clean-cut job in North Carolina. Wages \$30.00 per week. Address Electric, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

E. F. BURTON LUMBER CO.
BOX SHOOKS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

We Work to the Thousandth of an Inch

Delicate repairing of small parts. Cotton Mill Machinery and Automobile parts repaired and overhauled.

Designing and building special apparatus and machines. Remodeling weak and troublesome parts. Welding accurately done and refinished on two-ton grinding machine.

All work inspected by competent engineer.

U. S. Rutledge Repair and Engineering Company

1407 East Tenth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

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S. A. TOMPKINS

Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE

MYCO FLUIDO

MYCO GREASE SIZE

REMOVOIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

62 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

TRY "FIBRELAY"
SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.

Especially recommended where

warp stop motions are used.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TRADE MARK
Fibre
HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods market continued very strong last week. Prices advanced very rapidly and in some cases selling agents withdrew their lines until conditions become more settled. The advance in gray goods prices have been particularly sharp. There were a number of jobbers who sought to buy for deliveries running into late fall and the manufacturing and converting trades offered to buy for deliveries at the end of the year.

The largest producers of print and percales withdrew their lines after making large sales. There was a considerable advance seen on wide sheetings and some lines of pillow tubing were 2 cents a yard higher than during the previous week. The advance on bleached cotton was from 1 to 2 cents a yard. There were large sales during the week of colored goods for home and export trade.

Since the middle of March, the rise in some lines has been as much as fifty per cent and prices now prevalent on some gray goods are higher than those fixed by the Government during the war.

While the Southern jobbers were large buyers during the week, the great bulk of the new business came from the manufacturing and converting trades and exporters.

At the close of the week, the rise in prices was even more feverish than when the week opened. One number of print cloth advanced 1 cent a yard on sales in a single 24 hours. Fine goods prices showed a very wide variation, quotations from different mills being as wide apart as 10 per cent in some cases.

One of the large houses handling Southern colored cottons advanced prices on nearly everything in the stocks, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a yard. Working suit goods are now in strong demand and looms that have been engaged upon export materials are wanted for months ahead on firm orders laid down by those who will take the goods bought. The colored drills, chevrons and working shirt materials favored in the export trade have been bought so freely that caterers to the do-

mestic trade are indifferent about further orders now.

A number of large jobbing houses are pursuing a very conservative policy in their advance sales to retailers. Some are declining to take any advance business on domestic staples or on many of the colored staples in cottons. Some are refusing to book late orders on dress goods of a staple character except in keeping with the limited selections of fancies a retailer must make in advance. The plan seems to be to check the growing desire of retailers to again duplicate their successes of last year by purchasing in anticipation of a rise and throwing the goods back on the jobbers when questions came about the stability of prices. There are many goods of a fancy character that must be ordered and sold in advance if they are to be made, and this business is being accepted in moderation from those retailers who are known to take in goods when they purchase them in good faith.

The knit goods markets are improving steadily, and some agents are now convinced that there is no need to go on offering goods at old prices. There are many jobbers who will be short this fall, and there is every indication of a growing export demand. The hosiery markets are clearing up on the low end and with the rise in yarns and the uncertainty of delayed output much less apprehension is expressed concerning values.

Quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x34s..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	9
Gray g'ds, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x64s..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..	21 a22
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard ...	18
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd, 56x60s..	15 a15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand..	19
Tickings, 8-ounce	30
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stand staple gingham...	15
Standard prints	15
Dress gingham	21 a23
K'd finished cambrics.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{1}{2}$

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Reeves, Jennings & Company

Selling Agents for Southern Mills producing

COTTON FABRICS

For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades.

55 Leonard Street

NEW YORK CITY

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

ROPOSIZE--makes yarn strong

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

Loyal to their trust

In almost any textile mill, you'll quite likely find an old employee handling a LAMINAR Can that was there before he came.

LAMINARS have been the popular choice of textile mills for the past 25 years.

LAMINAR Mill Receptacles are made of Vul-Cot Fibre, a tough, lasting material that for many purposes will outwear metal.

Write for illustrated bulletin of LAMINAR MILL RECEPTACLES.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shedd, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a sharp rise in yarn prices this week and it has given rise to much more confidence on the part of manufacturers. The week closed with some numbers of combed yarns selling 5 cents a pound higher than at the opening. Yarn merchants have expressed some surprise at the breadth of the demand, but spinners say it was just what they had been predicting. There was a good deal of buying in anticipation of a continued demand and prices in some cases which were paid to spinners were from 2 to 4 cents higher than market prices here.

Some numbers of carded yarn on cones were in good demand, and others were hard to sell, but spinners and dealers seemed unanimous that prices are going higher. There was a good demand for 10s and 12s, while 14s to 18s moved slowly. Sales of Southern frame spun 10s cones were made at 43 to 47 cents, and sales aggregating 125,000 pounds of 10s and 12s were made the basis of 45 cents for 10s.

There was much variation in prices quoted on combed peeler yarns, sometimes being as much as 18 cents for the same number. Some mercerizers are reported as being sold up for the next three months. Also some spinners of two-ply combed peeler are reported as being sold for three months and refusing to take further orders now.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s.	47	—48	26s.....68 —70
12s-14s.	49	—51	30s.....70 —
16s.....52	—	—	40s.....78 —80
20s.....56	—58	—	50s.....90 —
24s.....61	—	—	60s.....1.08 —
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s.	43	—44	26s.....72 —73
10s-12s.	46	—	40s.....78 —80
14s.....52	—53	—	50s.....90 —
16s.....54	—55	—	60s.....1.00 —
20s.....58	—	—	3-ply 2s
24s.....61	—	—	uphstly 3s —40
26s.....65	—	—	4-ply 8s
30s.....70	—	—	uphstly 40 —
Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s-12s.	48	—	24s.....62 —
14s.....51	—	—	26s.....63 —
16s.....53	—	—	30s.....68 —
20s.....58	—	—	40s.....75 —80
24s.....60	—	—	—
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s.	46	—	20s.....55 —
10s.....447	—	—	22s.....56 —
12s.....48	—	—	24s.....57 —
14s.....49	—	—	26s.....60 —
16s.....50	—	—	30s.....65 —
Southern Frame Cones			
8s.....45	—	—	20s.....49 —50
10s.....46	—	—	22s.....50 —
12s.....47	—48	—	24s.....51 —
14s.....48	—	—	26s.....53 —54
16s.....48	—	—	30s.....54 —
18s.....49	—	—	—
Combed Peeler Cones			
10s.....66	—	—	26s.....75 —
12s.....67	—	—	28s.....77 —
14s.....68	—	—	30s.....83 —
16s.....69	—	—	32s.....85 —
18s.....70	—	—	34s.....87 —
20s.....71	—	—	36s.....89 —
22s.....72	—	—	40s.....93 —
24s.....73	—	—	—

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	130	135
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	195	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	85	100
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	—
Aragon Mills.....	130	—
Arcade Mills.....	115	—
Arcadia Mills.....	150	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Brandon Mills.....	130	—
Brogan Mills.....	140	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	110	114
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	135	—
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	145
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	140	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	150	160
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	165	—
D. B. Converse Co.....	120	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	125	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	75	80
Daotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	47	55
Duncan Mills, com.....	76	80
Duncan Mills, pfd.....	92	100
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	290	—
Enoree Mills.....	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	80
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	100	105
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com	—	95
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	—	65
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	—	75
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	90	100
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Grendel Mills.....	100	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	90	100
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	135	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	180	200
Judson Mills.....	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	160	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	185	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	60	65
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	98	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	125
Monarch Mills.....	115	—
Molloy Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Monarch Mills.....	112	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	210	215
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	124	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	165	175
Panola Mills.....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	145	155
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	199	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mills.....	100	110
Riverside Mills, com par \$12.50	12 1/2	14
\$12.50)	12	13
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	—	—
Saxon Mills.....	165	175
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	—
Spartan Mills.....	185	200
Toxaway Mills, com, par \$25	16	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	120
Tucapau Mills.....	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	110	115
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.....	34	36
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	97	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	95	97 1/2
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	96	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	150	160
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, com.....	—	15
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	25
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	—	30
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	185	—
Williamston Mills.....	145	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	125	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	91	95
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'te.....	98	105

"What dirty hands you have Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."—Ex.

He (silly with the season). "Really, I'm so fond of strawberries that I'd like to be straw-buried."

She. "Well, I'd prefer to be ice-cremated."—Ex.

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME, WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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BONDS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C.

Providence, R. I.

BRICK

BUILD NOW, The Price Cannot Be Cheaper

We have the most efficient brick plant in the South, with every fuel and labor saving device known to modern brick making. Get the advantage of this efficiency in quality and price by buying from us.

Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

YADKIN BRICK YARDS

New London, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of beaming and dyeing. Would accept dye house or beaming for large plant. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of beaming and dyeing. Can get results on long or short chain beaming, raw stock or chain dyeing and bleaching. Address No. 2432.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or superintendent of small weave mill running plain goods. I am 39 years of age with family. Have some mill help. I have 15 years experience in cloth rooms, running different classes of goods. I am now employed as overseer of cloth room, but can change on short notice. Good references furnished, but my work proves my experience. Address No. 2454.

WANT position as superintendent of large cotton mill in South Carolina or South Piedmont section of North Carolina. Now employed, but would like to change location. Fully capable and will consider only large jobs. Address No. 2435.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or would take second hand in large room. Best of references. Now employed. Address No. 2423.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but would like to get larger mill. Thoroughly competent, many years of practical experience as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 2436.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had experience in some of the best mills in the South and would like to correspond with any one needing first class man. References. Address No. 2437.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Qualified to take charge of any size room and get quantity and quality production. My references are from some of the best mills in the South. Address No. 2437.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have been employed in some of the best Southern mills and can give satisfaction. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 2438.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am an expert weaver and can give satisfaction on any kind of job. Fine references. Address No. 2440.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or traveling representative for machinery or supply house. Can give references as to character and ability. Address No. 2439.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Have been overseer of carding for 17 years and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2441.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of a small yarn mill, but want larger position. Experienced and reliable, and can furnish good references. Address No. 2442.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had 15 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Nine years in one position. 40 years old. Can give references as to character and ability. Address No. 2443.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a yarn mill. My references show that I am thoroughly competent, capable of giving satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 2444.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Formerly spinner in one of largest mills in the South. Just back

from army service and want to get located with large mill. Can handle any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2445.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or overseer of carding and spinning in smaller mill. Now employed, but want larger salary. Address No. 2446.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Ten years experience as second hand and two years as overseer. Can give fine references from present employers. Address No. 2447.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 7 years experience as such. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but would like to change to better location. Excellent references. Address No. 4248.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either plain or Draper work. Would not except place on colored work. Many years experience. Entirely capable. Address No. 2449.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, or either of the two. Can come on short notice and my references will convince you that I can handle your work. Address No. 2450.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am 36 years old; have a family. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Now employed, but would like change of location. Capable of handling large job. Address No. —

WANT position as overseer of dyeing or as traveling man for dyestuff concern. Am experienced and can fill satisfactorily any position in practical dyeing or as salesman. Address No. 2453.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2454.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as such, on plain and Draper looms, and all classes of goods. Excellent references. Address No. 2455.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Can handle room with plain or Draper looms. Efficient, experienced and reliable. Correspondence solicited. Best of references. Address No. 2457.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large room. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2458.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but wish a change to larger place. 18 years experience, 10 years as superintendent, textile school graduate. Address No. 2458.

WANT position as overseer of finishing, cloth room or weaving. Experienced in all these departments. Best of references. Address No. 2460.

WANTED by experienced superintendent, with many years of practical experience with many years of practical experience. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2461.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed, but want more satisfactory location. Good references. Address No. 2462.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience as such and am especially prepared to accept position with a mill on hosiery yarns. Can give satisfaction to any mill owner who wants a high class man. Address No. 2463.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent. Am also qualified to act as expert efficiency man. Would not accept less than \$1,500 yearly. Address No. 2464.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am experienced on both white and colored goods and am qualified by experience to successfully take care of any size job. Address No. 2465.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Now employed as overseer carding at good mill but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 2466.

WANT position as superintendent or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill paying good salary to overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 2467.

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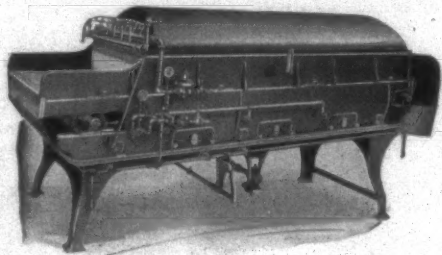


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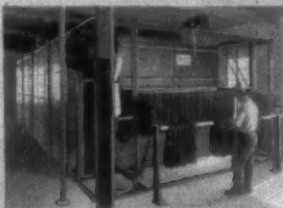
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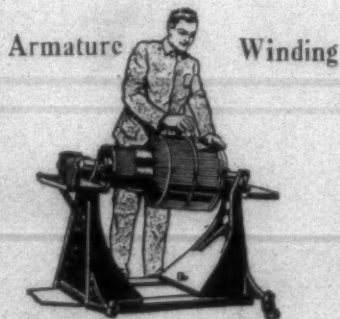
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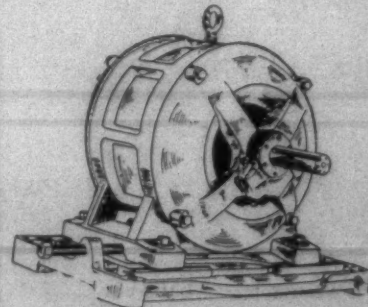


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